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Aug. 10th.—Formosa *vid* Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan *vid* Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle (Wash.), at 3 p.m., per s.s. AWA MARU.

Aug. 12th.—Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. MISHIMA MARU.

Aug. 14th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. MALTA.

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8.00	„ to	10.00	„ „	10 „
10.00	„ to	11.00	„ „	15 „
11.30	„ to	12.45 p.m.	„ „	15 „
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15	„ „	10 „
1.15	„ to	1.45	„ „	15 „
1.45	„ to	2.15	„ „	10 „
2.15	„ to	5.00	„ „	15 „
5.00	„ to	8.10	„ „	10 „

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10.30	„ to	11.00	„ „	10 „
11.30	„ to	12.00 noon		15 „
12.00 noon	to	1.00 p.m.	„ „	10 „
1.00 p.m.	to	5.00	„ „	15 „
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	Dairen „	Lv.			Thursday.	
Y 24.85	(S.M.R. Train)	Ar.		2.20 p.m.		
	Mukden „	Lv.		11.25 „		
Y 11.80		Ar.		1.50 „		
	Changchun „	Lv.		7.10 a.m.	Friday	
	(Russian Train)	Lv.		9.00 „		
R 9.70	Harbin „	Ar.		*9.30 p.m.		

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	(S.M.R. Train)	Lv.		5.45	„	
Y 11.80	Mukden „	Ar.		0.45 a.m.		
		Lv.		1.05 „	Fri.	Wed.
Y 24.95	Dairen „	Lv.		9.00 „	Sat. Noon.	Thurs.
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$ 40 { Y 25 / Y 20 }	Tsingtao „	Ar.		Forenoon	Sunday	Tues.
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VIA PANAMA CANAL.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to open a regular steamship service to Panama. The company has hitherto been sending round some of its ships on the European line to Panama on their home voyage; but it has now been decided that a regular service should be opened.

The company has concluded from its experiences in the service that the line will not mean a loss if some of the ships on the European line, as practised at present, are sent round to Panama across the Atlantic, and that it would be very difficult for the company to open a new line in the future after other companies have established themselves on the service. Acting upon this conclusion, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to open a regular service.

The ships which are to be employed in the service are *Tsushima, Toyooka, Tekata, Toyohashi, Tokuyama,* and *Toyama,* all of which have a tonnage of 7,500. The *Toyooka Maru,* which was due at London on July 5th, will be the first ship to serve on the line; and a monthly regular service will be established. Besides the above six ships, the *Kanagawa, Tottori, Takushima,* and *Wakasa,* of 6,000 ton type, will be sent round on the line when their cargoes at London leave them room in their holds. And the latter three may sometimes go as far as New York, and come back to London and return home through Suez Canal.

The new line is really taking the reverse course to what might perhaps be the most natural one with Yokohama as the starting point. The natural course is to start from Yokohama, cross the Pacific and pass through the Panama Canal; but the N.Y.K. line starts from London, crosses the Atlantic and passes through Panama Canal. The latter course, at least in the present condition of the world's shipping, is better from the economic point of view and also from the point of view of obtaining cargoes.

It must be understood, however, that in the future the course may have to be changed, as the Yokohama-Panama-Suez course must be more natural and may become necessary. But these matters will be settled or adjusted in due time.

Mr. Hayashi, directing-manager of the company, speaking of the new service, says that the ships such as the *Tottori, Tokushima, Wakasa, Takaoka* and *Takatu* have already been going round to Panama from London principally because of lack of cargoes, but also that experiences have convinced the company of the advisability of opening a regular service. A sense of our country's position has also been a motive for the line. In the circumstances, explains the directing-manager, the new line is not very bright from the economic standpoint; but, nevertheless, it is more promising than the Yokohama-Panama line. In the Yokohama-Panama line there are no ports of call; and the United States does not allow foreign ships to engage in coastwise trade of the country, and cargoes cannot be obtained even at Hawaii. These are the disadvantages which must be faced in the line.

Another instance of the expansion of the Japan Mail Steamship Company is its service to India. The company has hitherto been losing 400,000 yen in the service owing to the strenuous competition of British and German lines. The outbreak of the war, however, has given the company a golden opportunity, and at present the company is almost monopolising the service. The company's regular ships cannot cope with the increasing volume of cargoes; so that two extra ships have lately been added both to the Calcutta and the Bombay lines.

The Australian service is also very prosperous, so prosperous that the company had to add two extra ships, *Tientsin* and *Totomi,* to the service. Orders for daily goods and Christmas articles are pouring in from the Commonwealth; the shipping service is hardly able to meet the demand, with the result that the rates of freightage have gone up. The rates of chartering ships are also high; 300,000 yen a year is demanded for a ship of 5,000 tons.—*Japan Mail.*

BOY BABIES.

EXCESS OVER GIRLS IN WAR TIME.

A Reuter's telegram from Zurich appearing in the London papers on June 29th said—

Statistics of births and deaths in Vienna since last October bear out the popular belief that more boys than girls are born in time of war. Part of the figures dealing with mothers of the poorest classes, fugitives from Galicia and Bukovina, show that of 559 children born 314 were boys. The average proportion is 108 boys to 100 girls, whereas these figures give 128 boys to 100 girls.

A similar preponderance in male births is given by the Vienna War Sponsors' Society, whose records show their proteges number 140 boys to 100 girls.

Amongst both classes referred to there is a considerable increase in the number of twins born.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 31st July:—

	Receipts	Aggregate Receipts
This year	$ 2,340	$ 2,340
Last year	$ 2,210	$ 2,210
Increase	$ 130	$ 130
Decrease		

Receipts for 31 weeks.

	Aggregate Receipts
This year	$ 72,102
Last year	$ 72,232
Decrease	$ 130

THE GERMAN WOMAN'S SHARE IN THE WAR.

A SOURCE OF STRENGTH.

A Neutral Observer describes in "The Times" the immense task which German women are fulfilling in the war, not only in the economical management of their homes, but in providing equipment and munitions for the Army.

One of the chief sources of German strength and the most significant moral force in Germany to-day are the women. The outbreak of the present war found them unorganized, unaccustomed to public duties, and devoid of any political education or aspirations, such as have been manifested by women in other countries. In a land where organization and the need of the State theoretically transcend any individual interest, the vast majority of German women had remained adherents of the favoured individualist maxim, "Küche, Kinde, Kirche" (Kitchen, Children, Church).

The German woman's first thought was for her own immediate family, her kitchen, her children. When the war broke out she proceeded at once to follow this tradition, to stock her larder in so far as she was able, and see to it that her own household at least should not feel the pinch of the war. This purchase of food supplies on a large scale led immediately to an enormous increase in prices and a scarcity of many commodities.

I was informed that this condition of affairs, as much as any one factor, forced the Government to take immediate steps not only to proclaim "seizures" of certain classes of foodstuffs but to instruct German women in their new duties, not as individuals but as members of the organized State at war. Instructions began in the kitchen. The preserving of fruits, the tinning of vegetables, the scientific preparation of food so to secure the greatest nutritive value, and similar matters were taught simultaneously in 150 cities in the empire. Communal kitchens were opened in many towns for this work, and the women soon adapted themselves to the new requirements. They responded everywhere with enthusiasm to the appeal, and it would be no exaggeration to say that the present relative abundance of food in Germany is in a great measure due to their efforts.

WOMEN LEARNING THEIR PART.

To-day German women would appear to be bearing their full share in the war, not merely as mothers, sisters, wives of the men fighting for their safety and honour, but rather as an organized body politic which has specific duties and responsibilities. The way in which they have taken charge of the wounded, provided all kinds of necessities and gifts for the troops in the field, and have in many instances assumed the management of affairs hitherto exclusively in male hands is one of the most creditable chapters in German history. This is the more remarkable when we consider that German women had to learn not merely to act but to think in terms of "community of interest." If it be remembered that the German woman's "Mann" (husband) has in the past filled the orbit of her life to a far greater extent than in other countries, and that he was suddenly torn from her side at the very outbreak of the war, and an idea of the "common good," the "needs of State," substituted for him, the upheaval in the life of the German women will be realized.

In Germany compulsory service has taken nearly all the men of an arms-bearing age for military duty. The authorities have requisitioned horses, cows, motor vehicles, and every imaginable article for the needs of the Army. The burden that has fallen on the women of the country is stupendous, yet it is borne with quiet fortitude. Everywhere women have been thrust into positions of great responsibility. I heard of a large brass works which had been transformed for the making of munitions; the deciding voice in the policy of the company now rests with a woman, who actively manages the concern. Such examples could be multiplied. In all parts of the country I saw women working in the fields doing a man's work with the added handicap of insufficient help. In a small town near Berlin I saw 20 young women digging a drainage ditch. Not peasant women, but girls neatly dressed in white, clean blouses, who had volunteered to do the work, since no men were available. The conductors in the tramcars of many German cities are now women; dressed in the regulation uniform with the cap pulled close down over their heads they present a very good appearance and do their work well and politely—a decided improvement on the average male.

RECRUITING THE FORCES.

There is scarcely an occupation which German women have not taken up with success; but most interesting of all is their direct share in the equipment of the forces in the field. Forty per cent. of the workers engaged in the manufacture of high explosives, of shells, and in the packing of cartridges are women. They form 15 per cent. of the "hands" occupied in the making of harness, saddles, bridles, and other leather goods used for military purposes; 50 per cent. of the makers of tents, shelters, haversacks, and other equipment; 23 per cent. of the workers in pharmaceutical industries; 15 per cent. of the surgical instrument makers; and 20 per cent. of the field-glass producers. Seventy-five per cent. of all the employers in the tinned meat and conserve factories working exclusively on Army contracts are women; a similar number are engaged in textile mills providing the clothing for the soldiers; as are 70 per cent. of the tobacco workers.

It was pointed out to me with peculiar pride that the German soldier goes into battle equipped by the hand of the German woman, who has exerted all her skill and energy in the careful preparation of his modern armour. His food is prepared by her hands. She has helped to make the shells that bring victory to German arms, and should he be wounded the bandages and disinfectants have in all probability passed through her hands.

OUR SHELLS.

Not long ago I was walking with a German through the streets of Spandau (I believe), at midday, and in front of one of the entrances to the arsenal a group of young working girls were standing, laughing and chatting with some soldiers. Several pieces of heavy artillery came out of the courtyard of the arsenal and lumbered down the street; then a van passed with a load of small shells in their wicker protecting cases.

One of the girls stopped munching her piece of black bread, and exclaimed, pointing to the shells, "There go ours." Another girl protested that she was mistaken. Then two or three shouted with delight, "Yes, yes; they're ours, they're ours."

My companion turned to me:—"You see that is the spirit of our people. You will understand that the gunner who fires those shells realizes that they have been made by his womenfolk at home, perhaps by his 'sweetheart,' that they are doing their share, so he will not fail to do his. We are truly a nation at war," he added after a moment.

The truth of this last statement must be emphasized. No nation has up to the present united its people more closely, with more determined zeal and enthusiasm. The share of the German women in the conflict cannot be over-estimated and lends added importance to a scene I witnessed in Berlin on the day when the Imperial Chancellor was to make a speech in the Reichstag on the Italian policy of Germany. Near the building a crowd of some 300 persons, chiefly women, had assembled, and as each Deputy or Cabinet Minister arrived he was greeted with cries: "We want peace," "We want our men again," "We are tired of cold food," etc. When the motor said to belong to Prince Bülow, the unsuccessful emissary at Rome, arrived, there were loud hisses as the crowd surged forward. By this time the police had arrived in force and made several arrests; then most of the manifestants quietly departed. It must be acknowledged that the women were of the out-of work type, and had, perhaps, private reasons for venting their displeasure. Yet when the time comes and women of Germany may demand peace they will compel attention.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

Private C. P. Ross joined the Corps on 3rd inst., allotted Corps No. 1886 and posted to Scouts Company (No. 1 Section).

LEAVE.

The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—

Private D. M. Larkins from 4.8.15 to 4.8.16.
" P. W. A. Wilkie " 9.8.15 to 9.9.15.

INSPECTION OF ARMS.

Members of No. 4 Section Scouts will return their rifles and bayonets to Headquarters on Friday, 6th inst., before 10 a.m., for inspection. They will be ready for re-issue on Saturday morning, 7th instant.

PARADES.

Parades for Thursday, 5th instant:—

5.30 p.m.—Recruits of Engineer Co. (except Quarry Bay Section), Centre Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Co. who have not been passed out. Squad Drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters under S. M. Higby. Remainder, *nil.*

DETAIL.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—
On duty from this evening to morning of 12th inst.—Scouts Co.
Officer on duty—Capt. Stewart.
Detention Camp, Kowloon:—
On duty to-night—Scouts Co.
Officer on duty—Capt. Hutchison.
On duty 6th inst.—Scouts Co.
Officer on duty—Lieut. Murphy.
Orderly Officer 5th to 12th inst.—Lieut. Danby.
Orderly Sergt. 5th to 12th inst.—Sergt. Silas.

G. E. STEWART, Captain,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

GUARD (CENTRAL POLICE STATION) 9.45 P.M.

Thursday, August 5th.

British	1	Sergt. and	8 men.
Portuguese	1	" "	6 "
Chinese	2	" "	12 "
Indian	1	" "	4 "

O. C. Guard, Chief Inspector Mason.

Friday, August 6th.

British	2	Sergt. and	10 men.
Chinese	1	" "	8 "
Portuguese	2	" "	12 "

O. C. Guard, D. S. P.

Peak residents detailed for Guard are permitted to fall in at 9.50 p.m.

Arrangement may be made with the Canteen before 7 p.m. each evening to send a supply of non-intoxicating drinks into quarters.

Rubber-heeled footwear should be worn on Guard and Patrol duties.

PROMOTIONS.

The Hon. C. S. P. has sanctioned the promotion of the following men to the rank of Sergeant:—

M. A. Figueiredo, F. A. V. Ribeiro, P. O. Roza, C. C. Moon, A. C. Botelho, Chow U-Ting, Peter Wong, James Wong.

F. C. JENKIN,
D. S. P. (Reserve)

STRIKE MAKERS.

THE LATEST GERMAN PLAN TO CAUSE TROUBLE.

Mr. Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union of America, is the authority for a statement, says the *Times* New York correspondent, that Germany for some time past has been attempting to provoke a world-wide strike of all seamen.

According to Mr. Furuseth, who says he has communicated the information to the Washington authorities, the German Government, through its agents, offered to guarantee a pension of £2 a week to every man in return for participation in the strike as long as the war lasts.

This offer, Mr. Furuseth declares, has already been made to the unions of America, and has been or will be made to those of every other neutral country in the world. In his opinion German secret agents were indirectly responsible for the trouble with the dockers in England.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN.

ONE THREE-ROOMED FLAT, also Goo Office and Godown accommodation.
Apply—
T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.,
Canton.
Canton, 29th July, 1915. [798

TO LET.

HALF of FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE on PEAK. For two or three months.
Apply— "X,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1915. [794

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nei-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course.
For terms and particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [787

TO LET.

HOUSES in LYEEMOON VILLAS and TORRES BUILDINGS, ready for occupation from the 1st August next.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [501

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1915. [729

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.
Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwellings.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on 1st September next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.
"PENYREW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House, with Tennis Court.
2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [580

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915 [45

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. 135

WANTED.

IN September, a FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED HOUSE, on the PEAK, for a year or longer.
Apply to—
F. C. JENKIN,
Private Residence
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [730

MARY MAKES MUNITIONS.

THE NEW FORM OF ENGLISH HOLIDAY.

England must be waking up in a tremendous manner. The semi-conscious, half-waking realisation of the fact that she is in the middle of a vortex which has not yet spent all its fury and energy to do great harm has been passed: England is out of bed, fresh and spruce and strong, and ready to employ all her latent forces.

"Why such exclamations?" you ask. I will answer you simply enough. It is Mary. Mary, my sister, has informed me of this awakening—quite unintentionally, for Mary's lacks any of that resource or strategy which create veiled hints. Mary with the white hands and delicate pink-and-white face; hands which were never designed for any sort of hardening labour—hands which Mary often vowed never would be spoiled by anything in the nature of real graft—and a face which was never allowed to come into any serious or blistering contact with the sun. Mary was—she has changed now, I fancy—one of those milk-and-rose species of young ladies; grossly empty-headed, and always falling in—and falling out of—love with a big tall man who had to stoop down to see her and looked very lanky and awkward in the process—just one of those butterfly people to whom anything serious in the way of useful labour or deep thought was always a great bore. Unlike the substantial Susie, Mary skillfully avoided making socks and shirts and things for soldiers. She looked upon such a performance with a distaste bred not alone from ignorance of the rudimentary principles in the art of constructing socks and shirts—there were these soft white hands, they would be soiled irretrievably.

But England must be waking up; she is wideawake almost, and Mary—!

The following, taken from a letter recently received from this dainty little lady, explains why I am telling you that England is out of bed, with eyes bright and eager.

"You will perhaps be surprised to hear—you of all people—that we are not taking any holidays this year; at least, not on the usual lines—you know the kind I mean. (*Yes, running rampant at Brighton*). I will explain why, and then you can laugh, be cynical, or whatever you like; I don't mind. We had decided to spend a month or so at Brighton; Mother, Susie, the people next door, and myself. The other evening when Dad came home he read out something about the lack of munitions resulting in so many of our poor brave soldiers being needlessly sacrificed—he became horribly sentimental—and then said that a munitions factory was being opened a few miles from Brighton, and volunteers of both sexes were asked for to assist the skilled men. Dad said that in a very funny way and looked hard at all of us. . . . . It was Susie, of course, who answered Dad's look and came forward with the horrible suggestion that we should give up the holiday and volunteer for the factory as unskilled labourers! At first I objected, and Dad looked hard at me again. Then, finding that I was the solitary opposition, and after bitter reflection, I gave in readily, and I am glad. Well, to make a long story short, we are all going to——for a month instead of Brighton, and are going to assist in the making of munitions, so there! Heaps of the people round here are following our example. Mother has her arm in a sling owing to a fall, but she says she can be of some use in the factory, even with one arm."

That from a young lady with Mary's dainty temperament indicates more than anything I can name of the great manner in which England is rising to an intense situation. A young lady who lived for her summer at Brighton, with its incessant round of artificiality, who was never serious, to whom the war at first meant really nothing except a grand spectacle of troops marching away amid a cheering populace. And she is now working in a factory, because she recognised that her country had need even of her services.

Yes, Mary, England must be wideawake and fully alive to the menace from the other side of the North Sea.

C.R.

The Board of Trade announce that the exportation of cotton yarn and thread has been prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain, and Portugal, by Order of Council. Mr. Runciman, the President of the Board of Trade, has appointed a Committee to consider and advise upon applications for the grant of licences to export cotton yarn and thread, and also raw cotton (the export of which is already prohibited to the ports mentioned above) and cotton waste (which is prohibited from exportation to all destinations abroad).

CORRESPONDENCE.

A MACAO RELIEF FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Regarding the reference to the West River Flood, August, 1908, and the balance of $60,000, made by your Macao correspondent, which appeared in the "Macao Notes" column in your well-known paper, dated the 20th ultimo, I beg you to kindly grant me a little space for the insertion of the following facts, which have been made known to me by the Chinese who were instrumental in the collecting, and then had the management and disposal of the Chinese Fund above-mentioned.

What was alleged by your correspondent is as follows:—

"A very large sum of money was collected, and I do not think it would be ungenerous on my part to ask those concerned to discover what has become of a balance of $60,000 which was not spent at the time. . . . I doubt whether the Chinese concerned will have the spirit to make any inquiries and call for the $60,000. Failing this, then, the Government should delve into the matter . . . An inquiry should be made for the sum, etc."

Such a statement is misleading, and implies that the Chinese who had the management of the Fund were a gang of hypocrites, heartless enough to enrich themselves by pocketing the much-needed assistance subscribed by the public and intended to be used for the relief of the poor sufferers occasioned by the flood. This statement tends, also, to give an excuse to, and to deter, those who, though miserly in other respects, are nevertheless ready to subscribe handsomely toward well-deserving cases, and ever ready to give big donations to swell the honestly-raised funds for the help of the helpless. Moreover, the allegations contained in the statement of your correspondent casts a slur on the reputation of those Chinese—most of whom are well-to-do and whose names are known to the Macao as well as to the Hongkong Government and gentry as being public-spirited men and would do all they could for the sake of charity and our common weal. Such well-known gentlemen as Chun Chik Yue, Chang Sum Heo, Sia Ying Chow, and Li Keng Chuen were trustees of the Fund, and many other prominent Chinese were members of the Committee to assist in the deliberation of the proper disposal of the Fund in hand.

I would not be so ungenerous as to insinuate that your correspondent sent you the "notes" with malice aforethought, but would rather ungrudgingly give him praise for his random comments on matters concerning matters public; for, by chance, he had hit the right nail on the head many a time. There are so many lapsed and lost in this sinful world, alas! Most mistakes are made through ignorance and negligence. Had a little trouble been taken to make inquiries before your correspondent started to pen his notes he would have known that there was a flood in 1912, though not so calamitous and devastating as the present one, and that the Kwangtung Authorities made an appeal to the Charitable Funds at Hongkong and Macao for relief of the sufferers, and, responding to this appeal, an extraordinary meeting of the members of the Committee was called on the 27th June, 1912. There and then, it was unanimously decided to send the entire balance of the fund on hand at the time to the Chinese Authorities, and a cheque for the sum of money in question was duly forwarded on the 1st July, 1912, to the Canton Government, Mr. Wu Honman, the then Tutuh of the Province of Kwangtung. An autograph letter of thanks, together with the Government Treasurer's receipt, chopped with the official seal and signed, was sent to the Committee of the Chinese Fund, Macao. There was other correspondence, besides, concerning the disposal of this Fund, and a report of the meeting of the Committee as well as correspondence relating to the disposal of the money was published in the *Hongkong Chinese Mail*, dated the 20th June, 1912. All these papers are preserved and in safe keeping. They can be produced for inspection, if necessary.

At the same time, when this balance of $60,000 was forwarded to Canton there were also large sums from the "Pat Yup" Charitable Society and the Hongkong Flood Relief Bazaar which were likewise handed over to the Kwangtung Authorities and to the Canton Committee for the relief of the sufferers in the different districts affected by the flood.

These are incontestable facts, and the "Chinese concerned" I hope, are cleared of all suspicions.

Thanking you in anticipation, I beg to enclose herewith my card.—Yours truly,

"MASCOTTE."

SCIENCE OR PHILOSOPHY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With the August Bank Holiday opens the regular Silly Season at Home. And here, too, with no sea-serpents intruding on North Point or giant gooseberries adorning the pleasances of Kowloon, why should we not follow suit?

As Mr. Warren seizes on a portion of your leading article for a dissertation on H. G. Wells, why should not I treat him likewise and take up the cudgels for the unscientific philosopher? I do not fall into the Benthamite fallacy of arguing that Confucius influences a larger mass than Darwin; but did Newton in formulating his famous law (so-called) say more than that everything has dropped at a certain pace in the past and may reasonably be expected to do so in the future? Ha, any scientist really been able to say why anything happens? Have Edison and Marconi influenced the important things of life so much as Bacon and Hobbes? Without Locke and Rousseau the French Revolution and English Liberalism would never have seen the light, and we might still be in the state of mind of a Prussian officer.

Again, I can see no connection between scientific advancement and the happiness of mankind. It may be more pleasant to sit in a roundabout in the Happy Retreat than to plough a paddy field, to watch a cinematograph than to read a good book. But the individual was surely more happy (in the philosophical sense) in the Middle Ages and is in China to-day than he is in the Union-fettered factories of modern industrialism.—Yours faithfully,

PHILOSOPHUS.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—

T. T. from Bangkok	$ 1,030.00
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Zoroastrian Charity Fund	101.00
Per 19 Subscription Books	951.10
Staff of Jardine's Compradore Department	70.00
Fan Kai Yuet Shu Po Society	13.70
Messrs. Sam Shing Wo	20.00
94 Chinese subscribers of $10 each	940.00
Already acknowledged	$356,700.48
Total	$359,826.23

CHINA MISSIONARIES CALLED TO "SHOULDER ARMS."

The following letter has been received by the Editor of the *Central China Post*:—

Sir,—In papers recently received from home there is some very interesting reading concerning the decision of the Bishop of London "not to ordain men of military age." A large proportion of the Nonconformist Churches are also considering the subject of not accepting candidates for their respective ministries. A great number of ministers from several denominations at home have already responded to the call of their King and Country, relinquishing their churches, and engaging in various naval and military capacities, from the making of ammunition in arsenals to chaplaincies. Thus are these men set apart to the ministry serving a righteous and holy cause with a solemn earnestness and at personal self-sacrifice, and, so far as Nonconformity is concerned, they have vindicated their essentially Christian patriotism.

But what I am concerned about is the apathy of hundreds of young missionaries in China, who appear to be quite content to remain "where the lines have fallen to them in pleasant places." I have read of and personally know of many young business men who have forsaken all to defend their homes and country and several of them have even sacrificed their lives. A short time since I travelled with a man who was *en route* for London. He had resigned a position in China which brought him £1,500 a year. He was going to present himself to the war authorities and accept any position which they might consider him to be capable to occupy. Scores of medical missionaries have also volunteered, leaving their most important hospitals *pro tem.*, to the care of qualified natives. But so far, I have not heard of any young missionary who is engaged in either evangelistic or educational work having gone to the front. What I have heard of is, that there are on Kuling and at other similar health resorts, scores of strong, healthy and vigorous young men. Even early in July, when only women and children are supposed to be there, they arrived and spend their time in sport and social enjoyment. Probably some of them attend the language school for one or two hours four or five times a week. But is such conduct at this national crisis consistent with their profession? A minister of the Gospel is supposed to be "one who serves," and if these young men would only perform their immediate duty for their God and Country, by either shouldering a gun, or if they possess any conscientious scruples about killing murderers and ravishers, then there is the R.A.M.C. in which they can enlist. Surely this would better serve for the ultimate issue of the missionary cause in China, than the study of homiletics, the Chinese language, psalm singing, or even tennis, swimming and tea parties.—PERPLEXED.

The Editor of our Hankow contemporary appends the following footnote:—

"In case any of the critics conclude that the above was written by an enemy lurking in a hong, it may be stated it emanates from a Missionary compound."

THE FLOOD AND AFTER.

The *Peking Gazette* of July 27th contains the following "communicated" article:—

Despatches which have come to hand at the Capital during the past week fully confirm the telegraphic reports of the unparalleled nature of the disaster which has swept the province of Kwangtung. One account describes it as the gravest disaster to Canton city not only in recent times, but in the past five hundred years, for the historical records of the province do not contain anything so serious and calamitous to the capital of the province. Relief and succour, to be sure, have been generous and promptly forthcoming, and foreigners and Chinese alike are responding nobly to the appeal for help. Of that we have never been in doubt. In face of the sorrow that has overwhelmed the people of the province, ways and means for immediate alleviation of distress are being devised as liberally as resources and circumstances permit. But when the work of relief is in some measure satisfied, when the waters have subsided and conditions return to something like normal to enable the people to pick up again the broken threads of their everyday life, they will be entitled to ask of the Government what it proposes to do to avert or to prevent such disasters in the future. Are public funds and official time to be frittered away once more, and little or no effort made to deal constructively with a problem that is always hovering over and threatening the existence of the people? The Central Government we must recognise has the cares and burdens of over eighteen provinces to consider, and in the present state of the national finances and the national methods of administration, it is to be feared that dependence upon the Central authorities alone will not insure the expeditious carrying out of a programme of constructive work which may effectually assist in lessening if not preventing the horrors of these apparently annual visitations of nature. The work that lies to be done is plainly for the expert—the engineer and the scientist. This is no business for the amateur and the dilettante; and patriotic Cantonese, of influence and position in the Capital and elsewhere, should see to it that some arrangement is conceded without delay whereby the so-called Provincial Conservancy Bureau now in existence may be entrusted to the capable hands of Foreign and Chinese technical experts, controlled by a Board of Directors composed of a small body of official and unofficial representatives, who shall be responsible for obtaining the funds wherewith to enable the experts to proceed at once with the work they may deem necessary. The time to push such a project through is *now* while the horror is still fresh in men's minds. We are confident that an appeal, rightly directed *now*, will secure for any authoritative and trustworthy body—charged with the sole duty of putting in hand at once a programme of constructive work, which will reasonably assist in diminishing the devastation of floods—all the funds it may require. Sufferers and those who render succour alike must feel disheartened and dispirited by the frequent and repeated appeals for relief when it is possible by properly applied funds and the employment of experts to enable the province to withstand the ravages of the uprising of the rivers. We urge that, simultaneously with the appeal for funds for immediate relief, should go forth an appeal for funds for constructive work. Responsible Cantonese at the Capital, co-operating with others at Shanghai and Hongkong, should form a committee that will enjoy the confidence of the people of the province both at home and abroad. And, in the view of those who have given the problem of conservation and flood prevention adequate study from its economic aspects, the application of the special fund we advocate for constructive work can be regarded in the light of capital expenditure, certain to yield productive returns to the subscribers.

In another direction, too, the suggestion that constructive work should at once be begun, ought to meet with instant support. The present disaster will bring about a large measure of unemployment by the ruin caused to thousands of the poor and the labouring. In the absence of work, there is the undoubted danger that such men will drift to piracy or robbery and render most difficult the question of maintaining peace and public order. To be able to offer, almost immediately, work to those who are dispossessed and have lost their all, will be to assist the Government in averting unrest and crime in the province. It is to be feared that unless the Government recognises and is prepared with some such scheme as we have outlined to enable a large portion of the people to earn their livelihood by means of honest work, many will be easily tempted to join the disaffected and make common cause with the criminal and the seditious.

While the Central Government is harassed by numberless problems affecting the country as a whole, it has to be admitted that the Provincial Administration of Kwangtung is unfortunately not equipped to deal in a capable manner with the problem of reconstructive work. The Administration has neither the men nor the means to enable it to do so, and as the people are most vitally concerned in any scheme for the amelioration of their troubles, the suggestion that the matter be placed in the hands of a semi-official body of responsible Cantonese, given *carte blanche* to obtain funds and to employ experts, should relieve the Government, both Central and Provincial, from the burden of a responsibility with which they are at present unfitted to cope. The experiment of handing over to a semi-official body the performance of an urgent and pressing duty imperiously demanded if the people's welfare is not to be further exposed to the mercy of the elements, is one which deserves encouragement under a Republic.

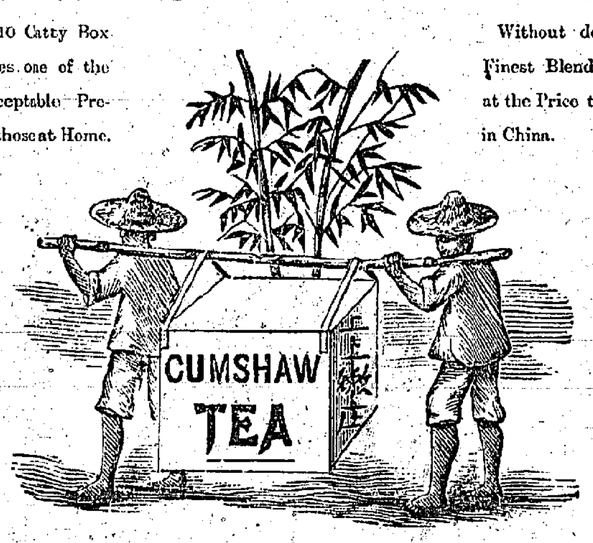
INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 1741.

NEW SEASON'S TEA.

A 5 or 10 Catty Box constitutes one of the most acceptable Presents to those at Home.



Without doubt the Finest Blend of TEA at the Price to be had in China.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THIS FINE SPECIALLY BLENDED

FOOCHOW TEA.

PRICES—Including Freight, Duty Delivery and Insurance to any address in the United Kingdom.

Per **10** Catty Box, **$21.00.** Per **5** Catty Box, **$11.50.**

[22

The "A.A." Cigarette is a blend of finely flavoured Turkish Tobacco.

They have cork tips and are packed in decorated pocket tins that contain 20 Cigarettes. The tins, which are flat, are very convenient for Volunteers, Members of the Police Reserve Force, Golfers, Fishermen and all other Sportsmen.

They are sold for 30 cents a tin by all leading Tobacconists in Hongkong and South China.

Westminster Turkish "**SPECIALS**" are a fuller and more aromatic blend.

$1.25 for **50.**

Hongkong, 5th August, 1915. [829

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.
INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1915, commencing at 4 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be $1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1915. [827

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(BRITISH SECTION).

CAPT. TOM D. GUNN'S AVIATION MEETING.

SHATIN—AUGUST 7TH AND 8TH.

SPECIAL TRAINS will leave KOWLOON at 12.25, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00 2.40 and 3.20 P.M. and will set down passengers close to the Grand Stand.

ALTERATIONS TO TIME-TABLE.

On August 7th and 8th, the Train leaving KOWLOON at 5.15 and the Train leaving SHUM CHUN at 5.20 will be Cancelled.

The EXPRESS TRAIN leaving KOWLOON at 4 P.M. will set down passengers at TAIPO, FANLING or SHEUNG SHUI on Notice being given to the guard.

Trains leaving KOWLOON at 11.25 and 2.12 and the Train leaving SHUM CHUN at 3.00 will not stop at SHATIN.

The Train Timed to leave SHUM CHUN at 3.10 and arrive at KOWLOON at 4.14 will depart at 3.00 and arrive at 3.58.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, 5th August, 1915. [828

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P.M. S.S. "KOREA,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills-of-Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board 6th Aug., at Noon, will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered 11th Aug., at 5 P.M., will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chifed and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown 12th Aug, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All Claims must be filed on or before 18th Aug., otherwise they will not be recognised.

R. C. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1915. [18

NOTICE.

WE HAVE authorised MR. DUDLEY VAUGHAN STEAVENSON to Sign our Firm name as a Partner from the First day of August, 1915.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1915. [817

8% NANKING MILITARY BONDS.

PAYMENT OF SEVENTH COUPON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the SEVENTH COUPON of the 8% NANKING MILITARY BONDS recognised and registered by this Ministry as valid will be paid on the 2nd of August, 1915, by the BANK OF CHINA, Peking, and its Branches at Shanghai, Foochow and Hankow, and by other specially designated Agencies.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

[823

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ROAN Pony Ideal Dahlia, winner and placed twice last meeting, sound, very good pace; should win a race.

Apply—
LT.-COM WYNDHAM-QUIN.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [739

WANTED.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ALL-ROUND JOURNALIST (Briton), for an old-established Morning Paper in South China. Must have knowledge of affairs in the Far East, be of sober habits, possess good credentials and be quite capable of acting as Editor. Applicants are requested to send full particulars, stating Salary required, to—

Box No. 4,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[826

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

TUTOR IN ENGLISH AND HISTORY AND READER IN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY.

THE above Post will be VACANT from the 15th September, 1915. Salary £400 per annum payable in demand drafts on London, and Quarters.

A University degree and teaching experience are essential.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, to whom applications, testimonials, etc., should be forwarded not later than the 31st August.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1915. [819

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[795

INTIMATIONS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Club House, Happy Valley, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of August, 1915, at 5.30 P.M., when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above Club held on the 29th day of July, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the Articles of Association of the ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB be altered in the manner following:—

That the following words be inserted in Article 42 after the word "Creditors":

"or be the subject of a nation between "which and Great Britain a state of war "exists."

By Order,
T. W. HILL,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1915. [815

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 2nd August, to SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1915. [800

NOTICE.

I, DONALD MACDONALD, of York Building, Hongkong, hereby give Notice that in consequence of having purchased the S.S. "ORIENTAL," I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "ORIENTAL" of Greenock, official number 93,210, of gross tonnage 5,284 tons, register tonnage 3,085 tons, heretofore owned by THE PENINSULA & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co., for permission to change her name to "HONG KHENG" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by THE HO HONG STEAMSHIP Co., LTD., of 61, Kling Street, Singapore.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong, this 30th day of July, 1915. [810

G. R.

TRAVELLERS' RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the PERMANENT PASSES issued by the PROVOST MARSHAL will not be available after August 7th next. Any person desiring to renew a PERMANENT PASS should give Notice to the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE stating in full the reasons for his request, the places to which he desires to proceed, the average number of journeys made out of the Colony a month, and at the same time return the Permanent Pass in his possession.

If the application is granted it will be necessary for the applicant to forward two copies of his photograph, and call personally at the Central Police Station.

The size of the photograph should be about 2" x 3."

C. McI. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1915. [772

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738

AUCTIONS

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of August, 1915, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).				Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.	S.	E.	W.		$	$
			feet	feet	feet	feet			
1.	Inland Lot No. 2153 West of Inland Lot No. 1912 Conduit Road.	As per plan.					28,037 (about)	194	4,200

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1915. [820

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.

Charles Howitt A. Phillips Co.

TO-NIGHT!

THURSDAY, 5th Aug., and Last Performance:—

The Screaming Farcical Comedy,

"ARE YOU A MASON."

PRICES: $3, $2 & $1.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

NIGHTLY AT 9.15.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1915. [773

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING-UP) ORDINANCE, 1914,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER & COMPANY, LIMITED, AN ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAID ORDINANCE.

NOTICE OF SALE

OF

FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS AND HOUSES.

SITUATE AT

Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince Street, Robertson Quay, Kaisah Marican Road, Mohamed Sultan Road and Grange Road, Singapore.

TO BE SOLD

BY

PRIVATE TENDER.

The 31st August, 1915, has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of tenders.

Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained on and after the 25th June, from the Liquidator at No. 4, Collyer Quay, Singapore, or from the Undersigned.

SISSON & DELAY,
16B, CHANGI ALLEY, Singapore,
Solicitors for the Liquidator.

Singapore, 1st July, 1915. [766

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

ALL ASIATICS.	MIXED STAMPS.
2,000 for $5.00	3,000 for $2.00
300 „ $1.00	1,000 „ $1.00
ALL CHINA.	ALL HONGKONG.
3,000 for $3.50	1,500 for $4.60
300 „ $1.00	300 „ $1.00

GRACA & CO.,
No. 11A, CAINE ROAD,
Hongkong, China.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1915. [725

SAVE YOUR BLADES

GIVE YOUR RAZOR A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of grinding and edge making. We sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc.

75 Cts. per Dozen.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [687

DRINK ALLSOPP'S BRITISH PILSENER BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[15

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S E OLD BROWN BRANDY

THE

PEG O' MY HEART.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[13

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 5TH, 1915.

CHINA AND OPIUM.

THERE is Chinese official authority, we believe, for the statement that opium cultivation and opium smoking is to be finally stamped out in China by the end of this year. An interesting commentary on this statement is supplied by a correspondent who writes to the *N.-C. Daily News* on the conditions which are at present prevailing in the western provinces of China. Yunnan, Szechuan and Kweichow were among the largest growers of the poppy, and though the claim has frequently been made by the Chinese authorities that they have succeeded in completely suppressing the cultivation of opium in these provinces, the statement is one which has never been accepted in its entirety by independent observers. So far at least as Szechuan province is concerned, our Shanghai contemporary's correspondent is "positively certain" that the final suppression of opium cultivation and opium smoking "can only be the dream of persons sadly ignorant of the true state of affairs; or, who have, perhaps, false information from Chinese officials in the province." The correspondent, who has been in the province since 1899 (presumably as a missionary), claims that he has information that opium was grown last Spring (1915) in the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow, also some in remote parts of Szechuan; that officials are carrying on the business in opium and making themselves rich; that there are still 50 per cent. of opium smokers now in comparison with 1906; that there are secret opium dens in every city and market town in and around the district of Luchow (10,000 square miles), that many people do not want to give it up, and have begun to talk of again growing the poppy; that large quantities of the drug are stored up in Szechuan and neighbouring provinces. The correspondent adds that he himself reported to a high official at Peking the fact that opium was being grown this year. "Consequently large quantities of growing poppy were destroyed; but mostly along main roads. A quantity was left growing in sequestered places. During the last two years some twelve officials have come and gone in this district, and it is stated positively that eleven out of these have made themselves rich by dealing in the drug. Two of these even smoke it as well, and still hold office." There are not the only startling assertions made by the correspondent. We frequently read, for example, of the authorities publicly burning confiscated opium, as "a warning" to the people. Our Szechuan investigator represents this as a delusion, a throwing of dust in the eyes of the higher officials. "It is a well-known fact," he writes, "that officials make a concoction to resemble opium. When any opium is seized it is carried into the yamên; then the said concoction is brought out and publicly burned, a photo is taken, and probably sent to Peking to show how China's officials hate the stuff. Would that the camera could take 'smell' and also 'colour.' That would make it necessary to try another trick, yet I am sure that they would be equal to the occasion." Soldiers go out on the hunt for opium, and as a rule they are successful. They take upon their persons small packets of this concoction mentioned before, and when they seize the opium, they replace it by the false, and then with their companions divide the spoil! The correspondent says he could fill many pages in narrating such acts on the part of officials, but it would only be a recapitulation of the same thing. "It is almost impossible to overstate the case," he says. This raises the presumption that what is true of Szechuan is probably largely true of many other provinces. The trade in Indian opium has become a thing of the past, save for the consumption of the stocks in Hongkong and Shanghai, and in this connection about a month ago our Shanghai contemporary told the following story: "Not very many weeks ago, Mr. E. C. WILTON, in charge of opium affairs at the British Legation, and Mr. ARCHIBALD ROSE, of the Consular Service, were at Chingkiang fully equipped for a voyage of opium discovery throughout the province of Kiangsu, the British Government having been invited by the Chinese Government, in accordance with the arrangements of the Opium Convention of 1911, to appoint a commission of inquiry and to satisfy itself that no opium was being grown. With Mr. WILTON and Mr. ROSE were the delegates from the Waichinopu solemnly appointed to observe the discoveries. The local officials were nervously wondering what direction the examiners would follow and hoping that nothing would be found to blacken their faces. The examiners themselves were straining at the leash, longing to be afoot on their benevolent purpose of certifying the province free of the hated poison. In the meantime, however, events were taking place in Shanghai of which all the parties just indicated were totally ignorant. Mr. TSAI NAI-HUANG, ex-Taotai of Shanghai, was in close confabulation with the Opium Combine (consisting of Chinese and foreigners) and the outcome of their deliberations was the signature of an agreement whereby for the next two years imported opium is to pay a surtax of $3,500 per chest and to be allowed unrestricted entry into Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Kwangtung. The number of chests in stock at the time this agreement was signed was, we believe we are correct in saying, 6,000, which means that, in order to get the opium off their hands, the Combine was willing to pay $21,000,000. The Chinese Government, ever out at elbows, was, of course, equally ready to arrange for such a handsome windfall." What the Chinese and other people find a little difficulty in understanding, remarked our contemporary, was why, after the British Government had been invited to appoint delegates to search the province, these delegates should not have been allowed to carry out their task. The obvious inference, of course, is that the Governor of Kiangsu "had made a mistake," and that opium was being grown in the province after all. At all events, as our contemporary remarks, the only alternative explanation is that, knowing the province to be in fact free, the Government, for the sake of $21,000,000, deliberately decided to keep it open to foreign opium for one or two years. Whatever the true explanation may be, the facts of the opium situation generally in China clearly falsify in advance the prediction that opium cultivation and opium smoking will be finally suppressed in China by the end of this year.

A mail for Europe *vid* Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

Filipino capitalists in Manila are contemplating the erection of a new theatre at a cost of 300,000 pesos.

The Gymkhana next Saturday at the Happy Valley is announced to begin at 4 o'clock.

Commodore R. H. Anstruther, R.N., has been promoted Rear-Admiral, and hoisted his flag on H.M.S. *Tamar* yesterday.

General Frank McIntyre, the new chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in the Philippine Islands, arrived at Manila last week.

The Secretary of the Hygienic Aerated Water Factory, Kennedy Road, has reported to the police that a runner in the employ of the firm collected $400 on behalf of the firm and absconded.

We would draw attention to the special trains announced for Saturday and Sunday in connection with Tom Gunn's flights at Shatin, and to the consequent alterations to the railway time-table on those two days.

Northern papers report an attack by a gang of armed pirates on the Customs premises at Litao, near Weihaiwei. The Customs premises were burned to the ground, and four of the police who unsuccessfully tried to cope with the gang were killed.

The master of a licensed fishing-boat has complained to the authorities that on Monday, while sailing across the Harbour near the Star Ferry track, a steamer, whose name he did not know, collided with him while it was being towed to the Kowloon Dock. The junk was damaged to the extent of $400.

Colonel Thomas Mair, of the Philippine Constabulary, perished in a fire which occurred at his residence at Iloilo in the early hours of last Friday morning. The Colonel with the other occupants of the house got safely out of the house at first, but he returned, evidently with the object of saving something, and was not seen again. His charred remains were found when the *débris* was removed.

Reuter's Agent at Shanghai has received the following telegram from San Francisco dated July 24th: "Over one thousand awards have been gained by Chinese exhibitors of all departments in the Panama Exposition. Among the awards are fifty Grand Prix, fifty medals of honour, and two hundred and fifty gold medals. The Chinese Pavilion was also awarded the Grand Prix."

Thirteen cases of plague were reported in the Colony last week—all fatal. Ten of them occurred in "districts other than the city of Victoria." This brings the total number of cases for the year up to 113, with 109 deaths. All were Chinese cases. The other cases of communicable disease reported in the Colony last week was one British case of diphtheria, and four cases of enteric fever (one imported. Two of the enteric cases ended fatally.

Manila papers announce the death of Colonel J. Lindsay Johnson, Director of the Philippine Census, after two weeks' illness, the result of kidney trouble. Colonel Johnson was a native of Rome, Georgia, and was a typical gentleman of the old Southern school. He was proprietor and editor of the Rome *Tribune-Herald*, and besides owned a large cotton plantation near his home. He came to Manila last September for the purpose of conducting the taking of the Philippine census, accompanied by his daughter.

HUNG SHIU-LUNG EXTRADITION CASE.

The extradition proceedings at the Magistracy, before Mr. Wood, in which the surrender of Hung Shiu-lung is requested by the Canton Government on three charges of murder, is at last nearing its end. Police Inspector Watt, who visited Samtochuk, the village at which the murders were alleged to have been committed, with a military escort from Canton and a photographer, stated that he found the shop whose existence, attested by Crown witnesses, had been denied by the defence, and had the shop photographed inside and out. He produced three chops and papers handed him in the shop.

During the course of the evidence, Mr. Brutton (for the defence) told the Magistrate that the other side were making a statement that he had bribed the people in Samtochuk. He strongly objected. Mr. Hind went up with only $200 to pay his expenses.

The Magistrate said he heard no statement.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin—Mr. Brutton and I were having a little friendly conversation, your worship. (Laughter.)

Ultimately the case was remanded.

THE WAR.

DESPERATE BATTLES IN POLISH THEATRE.

ENORMOUS COST OF ENEMY'S PROGRESS.

BRITISH ATTACK IN GALLIPOLI.

IMPROVED POSITION OF AUSTRALASIANS.

REPORTED RESUMPTION OF BATTLE OF YPRES.

RUSSIA'S NEW SPIRIT.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FIGHTING BEFORE WARSAW.

GERMAN VERSION OF THE POSITION IN POLAND.

AMSTERDAM, August 3rd.

The most significant passage in the latest Berlin *communiqué* is that: "Along Narew front and before Warsaw there has been minor fighting."

The Germans claim some progress in the Northern region, but the army of General Woyrsch is practically at a standstill northward of Ivangorod. The *communiqué* says that General von Koevess has achieved success before the west front of Ivangorod, taking 2,000 prisoners, and 32 guns.

General von Mackensen again met with stern resistance, but the Germans claim success after a day's fighting, and say that the Russians are taking up new positions, but the tone of the *communiqué* and the small number of prisoners claimed minimise the idea of a big success.

THE RUSSIAN VERSION.

PETROGRAD, August 4th.

Last night's *communiqué* describes the continuance of desperate fighting round Warsaw, the Germans only progressing at the cost of enormous losses.

The enemy on the Narew front delivered repeated attacks at the mouth of the Schkva, where the Russian trenches constantly changed hands and bayonets were freely used.

The sanguinary battle north-east of Rozan is still undecided.

The Germans who crossed the Vistula on Sunday, after tremendous losses, captured a portion of the great forest north of Matzeevitze.

A big battle is now in progress east of Ponievicz, while engagements are more frequent west of Kovno.

NEW DISPOSITION OF RUSSIAN FORCES.

EVERYTHING GOING WELL.

LONDON, August 3rd.

Telegrams from Petrograd say that the civil life of Warsaw continues. The people frequent the cafes and parks, but the hotels are empty. Everything has gone well regarding the disposition of the Russian forces. The position in the Polish theatre is gradually becoming narrower, but in various fierce battles the Germans are suffering grave losses. Field-Marshal Von Hindenburg has been compelled again to reinforce his Army along the Narew, where the tributary, the Oje, is proving a great obstacle to German designs on the railway. Even if the Germans reached the station of Ostrov, on the branch line, the nature of the country beyond is so difficult that they could only entrench and proceed by sapping. Germans, in Russian uniforms, who attempted a surprise on the Vieprz, were annihilated.

A COSTLY CAMPAIGN.

ROME, August 3rd.

From an authoritative German source it is learnt that the losses of Germany on the Eastern front during the months of May and June amounted to 270,000.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN GALLIPOLI.

MORE TURKISH TRENCHES TAKEN.

LONDON, August 3rd.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that on the 2nd inst a successful attack was made on a network of Turkish trenches on the right of the Australian and New Zealand corps, after a bombardment and the explosion of three mines. These sections were immediately occupied and another section was rushed with the bayonet. The Turks did not attempt to counter-attack.

LATER.

The Australasian success, reported by General Sir Ian Hamilton, has materially improved their position in that part of the northern theatre near Gabatepe. The result has been the gain of the crest of a ridge. The operation was necessary because the Turkish trenches were beginning to endanger the safety of an advance post called "Tasmania Post." Seventy Turks were killed in the trenches.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BATTLE OF YPRES REPORTED RESUMED.

AMSTERDAM, August 3rd.

Messages from Courtrai state that heavy fighting has been resumed on the Ypres front. There have been a continual thunder of guns and violent detonations and explosions of mines. A long stream of wounded is arriving at Courtrai.

BOMB FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, August 3rd.

The grenade battle continues in the Arras region. The *communiqué* adds that the struggle in Argonne continues unabated. The Germans launched several attacks but were unable to debouch.

The French defeated four violent attacks in the Vosges.

PARIS, August 4th.

Last night's *communiqué* says that there has been less artillery activity along the whole front, but lively bomb fighting in western Argonne. The positions remain unmodified.

AMSTERDAM, August 3rd.

A Berlin *communiqué* admits losses in the Vosges.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE EXPLOIT OFF CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, August 3rd.

The Times' correspondent at Mytilene says it is reported that Galata Bridge, Constantinople, has been blown up by submarines.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY AFLOAT.

PETROGRAD, August 3rd.

The Russians are very active afloat. Seaplanes attacked a gunboat near Windau and forced it to run ashore. They also put to flight a Zeppelin and two aeroplanes. One of them was brought down.

Russian destroyers in the Black Sea raided the whole Anatolian coast, destroying 450 sailing-craft and four naval yards.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEADY PROGRESS OF THE ITALIANS.

ROME, August 3rd.

A *communiqué* states that Austrian attempts to re-capture Mount Modetta and other positions in Carnao, and Mount Scibusi in Carso were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Italians in Carso continue to make slow but steady progress. They took 345 prisoners on Monday.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A STRIKING REVELATION.

GERMAN PRE-WAR PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS BELGIUM.

LONDON, August 4th.

A telegram from Havre says that Germany, four months before the war, proposed to France the partition of the Belgian Congo and the suppression of Belgium from the list of independent nations.

This striking revelation is contained in a Belgian official Grey Book published to-day.

A letter from the Belgian ex-Minister to Berlin proves absolutely that Herr von Jagow made this proposal.

WAR DECLARATION DAY.

RUSSIA'S WARM TRIBUTES TO BRITAIN'S PART.

LONDON, August 4th.

The papers are full of reviews of the war on the occasion of "Declaration Day," all breathing a spirit of confidence, showing that Great Britain is more powerful at sea than after Trafalgar, and that the Armies of the Allies are larger, and better trained and prepared, than a year ago. The papers print a terrible list of crimes committed by the Germans, of brigandage and murder by land and sea. Several publish messages from prominent statesmen in Allied countries, paying remarkable tributes to Great Britain's part.

M. Goremykin, the Russian Premier, says:—"England has shown the world an unprecedented example of tranquil confidence and imperturbable endurance."

The Russian Foreign Minister, M. Sazonoff, says:—"England's action filled the hearts of all Russians with affectionate gratitude and pride. We admire the response of the British Empire to the call of the country, and above all the tremendous power of the British Navy."

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

THE ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

ATHENS, August 4th.

Enver Pasha has left Constantinople for the purpose of inspecting the fortifications of the Dardanelles, Kirkilisse and Adrianople.

It is announced that Enver Pasha will meet the Bulgarian Staff at Mustafapasha.

The Greek Minister in Paris, in a statement, says the excellent military position of France has created a deep impression in Greece.

All talk of a further adjournment of Parliament has ceased. Everything points to M. Venezelos forming a new Cabinet.

Commenting on the reported Turco-Bulgarian agreement, the Greek newspapers agree in declaring that should Bulgaria attempt to attack Serbia, the Greeks will consider themselves bound in honour to assist Serbia.

EXPORT OF COAL PROHIBITED.

LONDON, August 3rd.

The *Gazette* announces that the exportation of coal is prohibited except to British Possessions and Protectorates.

THE WELSH GUARDS.

KING PRESENTS COLOURS.

LONDON, August 3rd.

There were enthusiastic scenes at Buckingham Palace when the King presented the Colours to the new Regiment of Welsh Guards. Princess Mary, Queen Alexandra, and other members of the Royal family, and Lord Kitchener watched the ceremony, which took place amid great cheering from crowds of people. Instead of bands, picked vocalists sang Welsh glees.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

M. SAZONOFF AND A "CLOSER ALLIANCE."

PETROGRAD, August 3rd.

The Russian Foreign Minister, M. Sazonoff, speaking in the Duma, referred in warm terms to Japan's services in the war. The experiences of the last decade, he said, proved that friendly neighbourliness between Russia and Japan was perfectly possible and reciprocally advantageous. Our relations with Japan should be the forerunners of a still closer Alliance. Our friendly relations with Japan and China assured us that the negotiations between the two countries subsequent to the capture of Kiauchau would in nowise compromise Russian interests and enabled us to follow the negotiations with complete calm, even in the most critical stages. Both countries appreciated our attitude highly. These same relations of confidence with China enabled us to arrive at a definite agreement concerning Mongolia.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, August 3rd.

The new spirit in Russia is shown in a resolution adopted by the Duma not to conclude peace till victory is complete; recognising that the nearest way to victory is the willing assistance of the whole population, forgetting political quarrels, while the authorities give benevolent attention to the interests of loyal citizens without distinction of race, language, or religion; and finally demanding the immediate provision of munitions and that those responsible for criminal omissions shall pay the penalty, no matter what their position.

The President in a speech said that on reflection it was plain that the war had reunited them all in the sole aim to ensure victory. He sincerely hoped that after the war amicable relations would continue on the bases of the present reciprocal confidence.

GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN PERSIA.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S THREAT.

PETROGRAD, August 3rd.

Speaking in the Duma, the Foreign Minister, M. Sazonoff, alluding to Persia, dwelt on the German intrigues there, and hoped that the combined efforts of Great Britain and Russia would assist Persia to stifle these machinations. "If these efforts do not succeed," said the Minister, "we shall probably have recourse to other methods of action."

STEEL HELMETS.

BRITISH TO EXPERIMENT.

LONDON, August 3rd.

It is stated in Paris that the British military authorities are borrowing 500 helmets from the French Army for experimental purposes.

INDIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

TREATMENT HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, August 3rd.

A report by a representative of the American Embassy in Berlin upon the Indian prisoners in the war camp at Zossen gives a highly satisfactory account of their condition, health, and treatment. The various races occupy separate barracks, and all seemed in good spirits.

FRENCH HONOUR FOR KING OF THE BELGIANS.

PARIS, August 3rd.

President Poincare visited the Belgian front and pinned the War Cross upon the breast of the King of the Belgians, saying that the Belgian cause was indissolubly allied to that of France.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLES.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, August 3rd.

Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Bolivia and Uruguay have accepted an invitation issued by President Wilson to a conference with a view to settling the troubles in Mexico.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

The war anniversary service at St. John's Cathedral was of a most impressive character. The body of the edifice was filled with members of the general public, the military and navy, and when the large congregation knelt in silent prayer for those who are fighting, the wounded and dying, and, finally, for those who have laid down their lives for their country, the scene was as touching as it was so impressively reverent.

The service opened with evening prayer to the 3rd Collect, special and appropriate lessons being read by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle. This was followed by the fine rendering of the special anthem, "O Lord God, Thou strength of my health." Then, all kneeling, the Bishop read the special prayer of intercession: For the King and all in authority; for the soldiers of our King and his Allies; for the sailors of the Allied fleets; for the airmen and all who are called to positions of special peril; for the sick and wounded and all who minister to them; for the dying; for those who have died; prisoners of war; merchant seamen; those in anxiety or sorrow; for complete victory and a righteous peace; for the nation and for our enemies. Finally, a fervent prayer was offered that the present distress may be overruled for the advancement of God's Kingdom:—"That we may be brought through strife to a lasting peace; and that all the nations of the world may be united in a firmer fellowship for the promotion of Thy glory, and the good of all mankind." The service was really one heartfelt prayer for all those actively engaged in the great conflict, for those who are feeling all its horrors and misery, and that a righteous end may speedily be brought about, and that out of the strife a greater bond of brotherhood between nations will be forged. Special mention was also made of relatives and friends of the congregation, there being pauses in the intercession to admit of silent prayer.

"O God our help in ages past," and "Holy Father in Thy Mercy," were the special hymns, both of which were rendered with apparent deep feeling. After the pronouncing of the Benediction the choir and congregation joined wholeheartedly in the singing of the National Anthem.

SERVICE AT THE UNION CHURCH.

The service at the Union Church was attended by a large congregation, composed of representatives of the Presbyterian Churches of the Home Country, both Established and Free, and also of the Wesleyan Church. The service, which was conducted by the Pastor of the Union Church (Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie), differed little from the customary Sunday evening service, except that the National Anthem was sung at the close.

The Rev. J. K. MACONACHIE, in the course of his sermon, said that date was one which would stand out for all time in British History. The year would rank for critical importance with those which witnessed the landing of Caesar, the coming of the Normans, the defeat of the Armada, and the winning of Waterloo. What the results would be was beyond human power to forecast, but it was certain they would be of first-rate importance to the future of the whole world, and to the kingdom of God. Therefore it was fitting that we should pray without ceasing, not as a means of getting God upon our side, but lest in anything we fell away from His side, lest in the day of visitation our country and her Allies came short of His purpose and missed the ends for whose attainment alone they had a right to seek His blessing. They met that day to review the case they were in by the Divine light, that this second year of struggle might be entered upon in a God-fearing spirit, that whilst stupendous efforts were being made to concentrate our material resources on the material task they had in hand, they might renew the spiritual strength which came from waiting upon God, although "even the youths should faint and be weary and the young men utterly fall." A year ago this crisis stole upon us as a thief in the night. It was a thing which many of us had for years spared no possible effort to avert. Hundreds of ministers had done everything in their power to promote friendly relations with Germany, both publicly and privately. They knew that a breach was possible, but declined to admit that it was inevitable.

The preacher referred to the anxious and unremitting labours of our Statesmen to prevent a breach, and to their defeat by Germany's precipitate action in declaring war on Russia and marching troops into Belgium. The facts concerning the negotiations had been published, had been recited a thousand times, and were indisputable. An answer was due to them from any who took up the easy attitude that both sides were about equally to blame. That was not so. Rarely in a great war had it been less so. There was a balance of right and wrong, and none could rid themselves of the duty of finding out where the balance lay by protesting that they hated war, and blaming indiscriminately all that took part in it. It was clear in the conscience of every Briton that we were well disposed toward our German neighbour, that our country and its Colonies were open to his enterprise, and that not till he began to use aggressive words and build up a threatening Navy did our country contemplate even the possibility of war with him. So much was this the case, that it was difficult for the average Briton to account in his own mind for the extraordinary, immoderate hatred which is being breathed out against us all over the German Empire. We do not reciprocate it, grievous as is the provocation which Germany's conduct of the war has given.

The preacher went on to say that nothing could ever blot out Germany's moral collapse as evidenced in the overrunning of Belgium, the sacking of her towns, the murder of her citizens, the system of hostage-holding, fining, and fire-raising, which was all the atonement the hosts of the Kaiser had offered for the admitted wrong of that shameful invasion. Whilst written history lasted, or human memory endured, these things which Germany had done would be spoken of for a memorial of her, together with the whole sad subsequent tale of piracy and poison, surely the mostly sickening ever recorded by tongue or pen. The German people had been trained from childhood to set the Fatherland above every other consideration, and to regard as right whatever their rulers thought fit to do in its alleged interests. Peace by compromise with the enemy in a state of mind he was at present was unthinkable. He would hold himself justified in all he had done, until under God right had once again been vindicated by might, strongly and bravely applied, without vindictiveness. A year had gone by and still we seemed far from any result which could be desired. We were warned that the course would be a long one when it was begun, and no one could say to what extent it might still lead. Never while life lasted should we forget the inexpressible debt we owed to those who had not counted their lives dear unto them, who had faced deprivation, wounds and death for the cause of country, humanity, and, as we humbly believe, of God.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, August 2nd.

FLOOD RELIEF.

The Lisbon Government has wired its consent to the granting of $5,000 to the West River Flood Relief Fund.

WEATHER BOUND.

On account of the heavy weather we have had the unusual sight in the harbour of seven steamers unable to make their scheduled runs. Among the vessels so weather-bound were the *Sui Tai*, *Sui An*, *Kwangtung*, *Hoi Ming*, and the *Hai Sang*.

CHINESE ART TREASURES.

Dr. Camilo Pessanha has forwarded all his valuable collection of Chinese curios, paintings, etc., to the Home Government to be placed in the Janelas Verdes Museum, at Lisbon. Dr. Pessanha has been in the Colony for about seventeen years, and during that time his chief interest has been the collection of good examples of various branches of Chinese art. He also possesses a remarkable knowledge of the Chinese classics. Dr. Pessanha is leaving the Colony next month for a trip to the Home country, and all wish him *bon voyage* and a safe return.

"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW."

A most successful performance of "What the Butler Saw" was given to a comparatively large house last night by the Howitt-Phillips Co. The whole affair went with a swing. The company immediately caught the humour of the house, played for their amusement, and were entirely able to supply that factor. Individual criticism is not necessary, as we have previously given our meed of praise to the clever artistes concerned. Mr. Howitt, in a brief speech, announced that despite the heat and the fact that many would-be patrons were absent upon their holidays, the performance had produced receipts totalling over $800. Therefore he had great pleasure in handing over to the Red Cross Fund the sum of $328.75. The play for to-night will be that amusing farce "Are you a Mason." This is the last performance of this really clever company in our Colony for some months, and it is to be hoped the "house" will prove an adequate farewell.

ON SALE.

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Tokyo.	Osaka.	Keelung.
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EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostock. Nicolojevsk.

CHOSEN.

Seoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo.
Chemulpo.	Fusan.	Chinnampo.
Kunsan.	Pingyang.	Songchin.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hué.	Saigon.
Tonkin Provinces.	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila. Iloilo. Cebu.

BORNEO.

Sarawak. Labuan.
Brunei. British North Borneo.

BANGKOK.

MALAY STATES.

Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Trengganu.	Perlis.

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.

East Coast of Sumatra.

NAVAL SQUADRONS.

British.	Japanese.	United States.
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IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

[74-4]

WAR STORIES.

TRAINING FOR THE GREAT AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

DYING MAN'S STORY.

An extraordinary story of a projected air-raid on London on a gigantic scale has been told by a young Englishman named Clarke, who has just died in a Paris hotel.

Clarke lived with a young German in Vienna at the outbreak of war. The latter died, and the young Englishman, who spoke German perfectly, took possession of his papers and adopted his identity. The men resembled each other in a striking manner, and Clarke went to Berlin to endeavour to secure information which might be useful to his country.

Being consumptive he was exempted from active military service, but he enrolled himself in a corps of 10,000 men, known as "The Forlorn Hope Brigade," the members of which were all unfit for ordinary service.

According to the story, these men are now being trained as aviators to take part in a vast air raid on London and England at the end of July, or early in August, by a huge fleet of Zeppelins and aeroplanes. Clarke actually had several lessons in flying, but took the first opportunity to escape with the intention of informing the British authorities of the scheme.

He managed to reach Paris by way of Holland, but the malady from which he was suffering had reached an acute stage, and he had to lie up. In the hotel he met a man who had been to school with him at Bedford, and before he died he told him the story, so that he might accomplish the mission which death prevented him from carrying out himself. This his friend promised to do.

"JOHN BULL FOR EVER."

HOW THE "PATS" GAVE THE ENEMY A BAYONET DISPLAY.

With his kitbag on his shoulder, and still mudstained, and bloodstained, a wounded Canadian, in the course of an interview with a representative of a London paper recently told a dashing narrative of the gallantry of Princess Pat's men in a recent battle.

"If the 'Pats' haven't proved themselves fighters this trip, then I don't know what it is to be a soldier," he said. "The Germans took us for a lot of mice, but they jolly soon found out that we were men of the old John Bull sort. We simply walloped them so much with the bayonet that you couldn't spot a German for miles around when we had done with them.

"We had been ordered to assist a Border Regiment (I think it was), and our artillery were exchanging compliments with the Germans. This cannonading didn't last long, and the moment arrived when the 'Pats' were to prove their salt.

"The enemy's firstline trenches were only a hop, step and a jump away. The word came. We were up and over the parapet like lightning. There was a chorus of 'John Bull for ever,' and in a second we were entertaining the Germans to a bayonet display. The beggars would show no fight. They were helpless, although they had eight or nine men to the British one.

"We cleared the first lines of trenches, and then attacked the remainder. The English boys who were with us did some of the finest fighting of the war. We did what we were commanded to do for dear life, and relieved the strain of the British line.

"I have never struck anything like the lads in the English regiments. They must be made of wonderful stuff. After a battle they sing and lark as if they had been to a music-hall. They sing all sorts of songs. We used to sing one thing, the first line of which ran, 'Shelling, shelling, shelling, always bally well shelling.' I don't think there ever was a second line, and we didn't want one."

"THE WRESTLER."

THRILLING STORY OF A NAMELESS HERO.

The story of a nameless hero who faced certain death with words of encouragement to his comrades on his lips is told in the *Intransigeant* (Paris).

"The Wrestler," as he was called, was a soldier of fortune with the soul of a gipsy. Born in the Jura mountains, he was a poacher and smuggler in peace time, while as a distraction he visited the local fairs and tried his strength with the strong man in the show. Tall and broad-shouldered, with the strength of a lion, he was seldom worsted.

In his regiment he showed himself taciturn, but earned the approbation of his chiefs by his tireless energy and devotion to duty.

One morning, while the French were preparing to explode a series of mines, a curious noise was heard in the trench in which "The Wrestler" was posted. It was soon found that a German sap led right into the redoubt from which the Bickford fuses were laid. A few blows with picks and hammers quickly demolished the thin partition separating the sap from the redoubt, and the next moment a number of the enemy, some armed with revolvers and others with sapping tools, swarmed into the redoubt. Then ensued a terrible subterranean combat.

"The Wrestler," armed with a pickaxe, swung it round and round, dealing destruction on all hands, while the Germans vainly tried to reach the fuses to render them useless. The French were greatly outnumbered, and "The Wrestler," noticing this, cried out: 'Light the fuses and run. I'll keep them back."

A non-commissioned officer lit one of the fuses. "Come on," he said to "The Wrestler," "you had better run, too." But the ex-poacher stood his ground, holding back the enemy while the officer continued to light the fuses. Finally, he was brought down, as the last Frenchman evacuated the redoubt, and the Germans trampled his body underfoot in rushing to extinguish the fuses.

But it was too late. There was a deafening roar, the earth opened, and every man of the enemy was engulfed. When the French returned to the position they found the torn and mutilated body of "The Wrestler" lying among his victims. He had died a simple hero when escape was open to him, and he was buried with military honours, surrounded by his comrades.—*Central News.*

HOW THE "E 11" SANK NINE SHIPS.

BREEZY ACCOUNT BY A MEMBER OF THE CREW.

The *Daily Chronicle* publishes an interesting account, by one of the crew, of the exploit of submarine *E 11* in the Sea of Marmora, for which Lieutenant-Commander Nasmith has been awarded the V.C. and each of the men the D.S.M.

"We left Imbros," said the writer, "one morning about 3 a.m., and steamed towards the Dardanelles, and dived as day was breaking, and—well—got through the Narrows O.K. Arrived the other side and saw two battleships. We were getting ready to torpedo one of 'em when they spotted us, opened fire on us, and nipped—bunked—ran away!

"We then journeyed on for a mile or two and then went to the bottom and rested until about 8 p.m. Came up—'twas dusk—so we looked around—nothing in sight—broke surface and entered the Sea of Marmora.

A "TIN FISH."

"Bumped around for a few days without sighting a thing until the Sunday morning, when we were diving outside Constantinople, and saw a big gunboat, and at 6.25 a.m. we gave her a tin fish; by 6.30 a.m. she was no more. But before she sank, while she was listing over, they opened fire on us; the second shot hit our periscope and 'done it in.'

"On the Monday we sighted a steamer, came to the surface alongside her, and told her to stop. She stopped, and the men were so anxious to get clear that one boat capsized—no lives lost—Yankee correspondent aboard who tried to bluff; no good, tho', 'cos an officer and two men boarded her.

"A few minutes afterwards we torpedoed another steamer. Soon after we sighted another steamer. Chased her till she ran ashore. Next day, Tuesday, our skipper decided on entering Constantinople. To make a long story short, we got into the harbour without mishap and fired two torpedoes, one of which sank a transport loaded with troops, and the other exploded on the shore somewhere.

"MINE ON THE BOWS."

"The following Friday morning we saw five transports escorted by destroyers. We banged the first and biggest one, which sank in about three minutes.

"A few days later we went back to our old corner, where we sank those other three, and caught a supply ship napping. A few days after we torpedoed a German transport, and then we got no more blood for a time, until last Monday morning on our way back, just before entering the Narrows, we sank another transport. That was our farewell smack.

"When we broke surface that evening we found a mine hanging over our bows. Chucked it off as quick as poss."

BATTLE IN THE AIR.

A Reuter's message a month ago told us something of the following story related by the Eye-witness at the British Headquarters in France, but readers will doubtless be interested to read the full account which is related by Eye-witness in the following terms:—

There were two engagements in the air on this day. Near Roulers one of our machines on reconnaissance duty encountered a hostile aeroplane, and, after a machine gun duel, forced it to descend hurriedly to earth.

A combat with machine-guns at a height well over a mile above the earth's surface, though now not uncommon, may be considered to provide some excitement; but on the same day two other officers of the Royal Flying Corps had a still more exciting experience.

While reconnoitring over Poelcappelle at a height of about 4,000ft. they engaged a large German biplane having a double fuselage, two engines, and a pair of propellers. The German machine at first circled round ours, shooting at it with a machine-gun, but, so far as is known, not inflicting any damage. Then our observer fired about fifty rounds in return at under 200 yards range. This had some effect, for the hostile biplane was seen to waver. After some more shots its engines stopped, and it nose-dived to a level of 2,000ft., where it flattened out its course flying slowly and erratically.

Under a heavy fire from anti-aircraft guns down below our pilot turned towards our lines to complete his reconnaissance, when his machine was hit, and he decided to make for home. But the petrol tank had been pierced, and as the aeroplane glided downwards on the slant the petrol was set alight by the exhaust and ran blazing down to the front of the body of the aeroplane, which travelled on to the accompaniment of the rattle of musketry as the unexpended rounds of machine-gun ammunition exploded in the heat and those in the pilot's loaded revolver went off.

The pilot, however, did not lose control, and the aeroplane proceeded steadily on its downward course. Before it reached the ground a large part of the framework had been destroyed, and even the hardwood blades of the propeller were so much burnt that the propeller ceased to revolve in the rush of air.

When the machine finally landed behind our lines both the officers were severely burnt, and the pilot, on climbing hurriedly out of the blazing wreck, tripped over a wire stay, fell, and sprained his knee. The few still serviceable portions of the aeroplane were then salved and collected under the shrapnel fire of the German guns. As an example of a terse, unvarnished statement of fact, the last words of the pilot's official report of this adventure are worthy of quotation: "... the whole of the nacelle (body) seemed to be in flames. We landed at W. 35 a. P. 16 (Z Series 93 E.W., 1/35,500."

WAR NEWS.

THE BRAVE SAXONS.

The Eye-Witness with the British Headquarters in a recent dispatch writes:—

In reference to the obvious lack of cordiality existing in the relations between the Saxons and Prussians, to which attention has already been drawn, it is interesting to note that the German official account gives all the credit for resisting our recent attack to "our brave Westphalians and reinforcements of the Guard," while no word is said of the Saxon troops who fought us so well, and a few of whom we captured. It is difficult to understand why there should be this spite against one section of the German nation on the part of the predominant partner. It is certainly not due to any lack of fighting qualities on the part of the former, but may have been roused by its tendency to wage war more in accordance with the methods of civilised races than is approved by its northern neighbours.

MAX OF BRUSSELS.

HEROISM AND HUMOUR IN PLUCKY LETTER.

Good news of the health of M. Max, the heroic Burgomaster of Brussels, has reached the Havre correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* through a letter in his own hand, dated the end of May, from the fortress of Glatz, where M. Max is interned.

M. Max says he is especially sustained by the great amount of encouragement he receives. "There is no merit," he continues, "in supporting the fate I bear stoically. I only see in my patience the application of the natural law by which all beings adapt themselves to the conditions imposed by circumstances.

"It is now 240 days since I have been a prisoner, and captivity is become for me a normal state. The sufferings I felt during the first weeks following my arrest grow less and less. I remember once reading of a Duke of Croy who was assassinated three centuries ago at Brussels. The accused man, who was convicted, was cast into the prison of Vilverde. After he had been imprisoned for thirty years his innocence was established, and he was set at liberty. But he asked as a favour that he might not be released, and the Government of the time generously granted it.

"Who shall say that it will not come to pass one day at some sitting of the Communal Council that I shall not look back with regret upon the silent dungeon cell at Glatz?"

It will be seen that the courageous Burgomaster maintains both his heroism and his humour.

THE GERMAN ADVANCE IN THE EAST.

THE RUSSIAN POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. Stanley Washburn, the special correspondent of the *Times* with the Russian forces, in a dispatch, dated June 27th, relating to the Russian withdrawal in Galicia, wrote:—

To understand the Russians' campaign in Galicia one must realize the Russian point of view, which is that they can retreat and advance indefinitely, caring little for the moral effects of the loss of towns so long as they are constantly weakening the enemy.

There is an increasing tendency here to manœuvre to prevent the war from getting to a trench deadlock, as on the Western and Warsaw fronts. Probably the Germans will make further frantic attacks here and there on this front, which the Russians are now complacently waiting, confident that in each of these—as they believe is the case with the whole Galician campaign—the loses of the enemy will be entirely incommensurate with their gains. The net result of each movement will indicate to the enemy that these costly advances destroy neither the *moral* nor the strength of the Russians, who two days after a retreat are recuperated and ready for further fighting.

The general opinion here is that the conditions are not unfavourable for the future, as the Army is filling up its numbers and always prepared to fight harder than before. General Ivanoff has kindly given me facilities to visit all his armies. Afterwards I shall be able to speak with greater authority regarding the *moral* and condition of the troops on these fronts.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

"THE GERMANS WILL NOT FIGHT IT."

Mr. George Gordon Moore, a well-known Michigan capitalist, and a personal friend of Sir John French, is the most interviewed man to-day in America. He recently arrived from Europe, after spending a long time in France, where he saw a great deal of the British Headquarters and of the British Expeditionary Force.

Mr. Moore (says the *Daily Telegraph* New York correspondent) was not a willing subject for the interviewers. He warns his fellow-countrymen that they are living in a fool's paradise in the sense that the country is not prepared for war.

"Here in the United States," says Mr. Moore, "we read the news and sit in perfect contentment and unpreparedness. We have no fear of war; we think it could not be. But that is entirely wrong. Germany cannot win this war, but if she could the United States would be the next, and then what would happen? Why, then we should realise at last that the best safeguard for peace would have been preparedness for war."

Mr. Moore confirms the opinion of American experts that the war will end as soon as the production of munitions by the Allies gives them a superiority over the Germans. Nobody has praised the valour and efficiency of the British troops more than this independent American observer. He says:—

"The German infantry will not fight the British. It is not the equal. The men are not as courageous when the real test comes. Time and again this has been shown, so I say when the munitions of the Allies' troops are superior to those of the Germans the end of the war will be in sight, and, I may add, Mr. Lloyd George is bringing about this condition with the greatest possible speed and employing all the resources at hand. His management of this department is as effective as that of Sir John French at the head of the force

"WARSAW BY JUNE 28."

ANOTHER UNFULFILLED PROMISE BY THE KAISER.

"Warsaw will be entered on June 28. Galicia will be entirely cleared of the Russians by June 30, and then peace will be concluded with Russia."

This was the assurance given by the Emperor William and General von Hindenburg to the troops, according to papers found on prisoners taken by the Russians. The other Allies were not mentioned.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

GERMAN PORT ON LAKE NYANZA DESTROYED.

Details of the operations in the far-off regions of British East Africa and Uganda are contained in an official despatch issued by the Press Bureau last month.

This states that at the end of May the enemy forces along the frontier between Uganda and German East Africa were in some force and were displaying considerable activity. The base for the enemy's forces was the port of Bukoba, a point of considerable importance. Warlike stores of all kinds had been accumulated there, and it possessed a fort and a wireless installation.

It was considered that the destruction of this place would relieve the enemy's pressure on the Uganda border, would go far towards paralysing their operations west of the Lake, and would exercise an excellent effect on the natives, who had suffered much from the enemy's raids in this quarter.

BY LAND AND BY WATER.

It was, therefore, decided to send an expedition by steamer from Kisumu, the port on the eastern shore of the Lake and the terminus of the railway, while our forces along the Kagera River were to co-operate and engage the enemy's attention in that direction.

On June 20th the expedition sailed. The force, which was under the command of Brigadier-General J. M. Stewart, C.B., A.D.C., consisted of detachments of the 25th Battalion Royal Fusiliers (Legion of Frontiersmen), Loyal North Lancs., and King's African Rifles, with some artillery, while the guns of the armed lake steamers provided further artillery support.

On June 25th General Tighe reported that the result of the operations had been a brilliant success and that the troops were returning after having destroyed the fort, the wireless installation, and many boats.

One field gun, many rifles, and valuable documents had fallen into our hands, and two machine guns had been destroyed by our artillery fire.

EYES STILL ON CALAIS.

COUNT REVENTLOW AND GERMANY'S OBJECTIVE.

Count Reventlow finds occasion to explain in very plain language, in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, the importance and meaning of Calais as the German objective in the West and as the key to the destruction of the British Empire.

A summary of the Count's article is given in the *Times*. It seems that Dr. Ernst Jaeckh, in an article called "Calais or Suez," has maintained that, if an English statesman had to make the choice, he would undoubtedly give up Calais and cling to Suez, rather than give up Suez and control Calais. Count Reventlow maintains that there is no reality about this "alternative."

About the importance of Suez Dr. Jaeckh and Count Reventlow are agreed. The former asserts that the attempted invasion of Egypt in January was a mere experiment, and observes that German engineers are now building a Syrian railway and a Sinai railway which will bring up the necessary heavy artillery.

The "way from Constantinople to Suez" will then be open, and "the way from Berlin to Constantinople must be opened" by a decisive victory in Galicia. Then, in Egypt, "it is to be hoped, even in the present war," England can be "struck a mortal blow."

Count Reventlow for his part declares that England's main interest in the Dardanelles operations is the desire to protect Egypt, and that this is the explanation of all efforts to range the Balkan countries against Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Turkey.

Count Reventlow says that a comparison of "the Calais idea" with Suez is as idle as the comparison of a chair with a table. He says that Jaeckh is mistaken in supposing that Calais does not concern more than the south coast of England, or that it merely threatens one of the many ways to and from England. Count Reventlow says:—

This by no means completes "the Calais idea," either from a military or a political or an economic point of view. We say expressly, "the Calais idea," in order to emphasize our opinion that it is not a question of the fortress and harbour of Calais, but of a coastal area in the Channel on or near to the Atlantic Ocean. This point or area has always actually been of enormous and vital value for England, and so it will remain.

Here lies the real kernel of the question, and it becomes extraordinary pregnant when one considers the modern means of sea warfare. Among these modern weapons we reckon not only mines and submarines, but also large and fast battleships and battle-cruisers.

The subject of "Calais" is less simple and more complicated than the subject of "Suez," but it is no less important. Moreover, from the point of view of this war, Suez does not exclude Calais, and Calais does not exclude Suez. All that is necessary is that one should not take a narrow view of "the Calais idea"; rather one should look at the matter with the eyes of Great Britain, and define "the Calais idea" as the possibility for a seafaring Continental Power to conduct war against Great Britain from the Continental coast of the Channel and with all military resources, while holding open the communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea.

PARIS REVISITED DURING THE WAR.

THE CHANGES OF FORTY YEARS.

[BY SIR THOMAS BARCLAY IN THE "EVENING STANDARD."]

PARIS, June 15th, 1915.

Forty years ago I paid my first visit to Paris. Among my luggage was an immense trunk containing the books I considered indispensable for work I had in hand. The cabman could not move it—the concierge, an Alsatian giant, would not, and a little Parisian workman, seeing the dilemma, threw away his cigarette, shouldered the trunk, and deposited it in the courtyard. In the usual English way, I offered him a franc, but he glared at me, "Pour qui me prenez-vous, monsieur?" My knowledge of the French language and French character was too imperfect to put the matter straight with native skill. I muttered some awkward excuse, and I still have that spirited little Frenchman's indignation on my conscience. It was the first revelation to me that French might be different from English character.

The Rue Vivinne, where I alighted, abuts on the Palais Royal, to which I sauntered. It was full of jewellers' shops and restaurants from cheap to dear; its arcades and garden teeming with loungers and visitors to the Gay City, and not the deserted place it is to-day, with half the shops unoccupied, and those that are occupied let to purveyors of goods which betray the modesty of the rent.

At the other end of the grand old Palais-Royal I found myself at the entrance to the house of Molière, the Théâtre Français. I looked at the play bill: Sarah Bernhardt, Got, Coquelin. Plays by Emile Augier and Alexandre Dumas fils elbowed those of "the master." What a feast! I only half appreciated it, even thrilled as I was with expectation that I should see at his "house" Molière acted as ever acted since his own time according to traditions handed down from generation to generation of France's greatest actors.

A MEMORY OF THE COMMUNE.

A few steps farther, and I came upon a scene of startling devastation. Paris had recovered from the siege. I had seen nothing but gaiety and brilliant vitality thus far; but there was a scene of the wildest chaos—beyond the hoarding a long wide gulf; on either side half-demolished houses, with their tiny rooms, bedraggled wall-papers and smoke-steamed fire-places, huge props preventing the collapse of still standing structures, etc. It was a scene of devastation. No, it was not the consequence of war, but the scene of demolition of a quarter through which now runs one of Paris' most beautiful streets: the Avenue de l'Opéra. A few hundreds of feet to the east of it, however, stood the sheds for the rebuilding of the burnt-down Hotel de Ville, and a few hundred paces west the gaping skeleton of the Palace of the Tuileries—not work of destruction by the present ruthless enemy, but that of the Commune: of a frenzied section of the half-starved and "énervée" population of a great city, emerging from the privations and terrors of a long siege. It was difficult four years later to realise what all this gay throng had suffered.

THE REBUILDING OF PARIS.

The ruins of the Tuileries were removed, gardens took their place, and now, from the Arc de Triomphe, the view stretches unchecked over the most beautiful avenue in the world, across the Place de la Concorde and the Tuileries Gardens into the very quadrangle of the grand old pile of the Louvre.

Since then many other great avenues have been driven through the tall old houses and narrow streets of the great capital. Even the historic Sorbonne has been replaced by a modern structure, and I still hear my late friend, Jules Simon, in his falsetto voice expressing his sorrow at the disappearance of the old class-rooms and staircase with steps worn into a state of dangerous unevenness by the feet of a hundred generations of French students—class-rooms in which have sat all the great men who have made French literature and science what it is, and where have lectured all the most illustrious men in her Roll of Honour. That was in 1895, twenty years after, when the newly-formed Franco-Scottish Society was welcomed in the then recently opened University buildings and feasted in its Council Chamber amid frescoes by Puvis de Chavannes, and other contemporaries whom future generations will in due course honour as we do those of the ages past to us.

And now I have seen Paris in other circumstances of infinite sadness. I was here when the mobilisation was proclaimed and saw the calm and dignified way in which every man, knowing it might mean his death-knell, accepted the inevitable and proceeded to do his duty without a murmur. I saw the road-mending cease, the rebuilding stop, the motor-buses disappear, the whole activity of the most animated city in Europe suspended as it were by enchantment. Men had not time to return to fetch their tools, and there they lay at the road side, on the scaffoldings at the foot of the half-finished walls. The men, the horses, the motorcars had all gone, and it was only at the stations that life remained, and there it was intense indeed and pitiful. Passons.

Then in October I was there once more. The Government had left for Bordeaux, and Paris was more deserted than ever. In the Avenue de l'Opéra not a vehicle was to be seen, and hardly a soul. When a horse cab "debouched" from a neighbouring street, the weary trot of the ancient animal made such a clatter that one saw women in dressing gowns come on their balconies, as in a southern village, to see what was disturbing the midday silence.

RETURN TO THE NORMAL.

And now I am here again, and so is the Government, and so is Parliament, and so are the Parisians, and Paris even without her motor-buses is almost as lively as ever. Improvised motor char-a-bancs are running in the place of the old buses along the boulevards from the Madeleine to the Bastille, the trams and underground are always crammed full of passengers, the little motor-cabs fly past as usual, and except that the trams stop running at eight and the underground at about eleven, and the restaurants and cafés close at ten, you might almost fancy things had gone back to their normal condition. With their faculty for adjustment, the French have managed, by replacing men as much as possible by women, to employ men on work the women cannot do. So the tools have been taken up again, the roads are re-mended as usual, and the buildings "en train" are being gradually completed. Even from the masses of the wounded men who are unfit for further military service, the ranks of labour are being refilled, and one can hardly realise that the most dreadful war the world has ever seen is raging so near.

And so it is with mankind! The peasants in the war area are getting so accustomed to the presence of danger that they do their daily toil in the fields mid the thunder of cannon and the hissing of the projectiles, as if these were the voices of Nature. And Paris, my beautiful Paris, is as bright and fresh in all the loveliness of the month of joy and hope as ever. Even the wounded soldiers basking in the sun or hobbling on sticks along the Champs Elysees have a laugh and a joke for each other—and yet the enemy is barely fifty miles away!

THE FRIEDRICHSFELD CAMP.

REPORT BY AN AMERICAN CONSUL.

The Press Bureau also issued a lengthy report by the American Consul at Cologne on his visit to the prison camp for non-commissioned officers and men at Friedrichsfeld, sixty miles north of Cologne. The following are some of the most interesting points:—

Twenty thousand prisoners are interned in the camp, not quite three hundred of whom are British.

The parcels which arrived from England were notably in a worse state than those from Russia, France, and Belgium, and the manner in which they had been packed was chiefly responsible for the difference. Many of the British parcels had been very poorly and loosely put together, and some of them had been enclosed in the flimsiest of cardboard boxes and wrapping paper, and crudely bound with twine. The parcels which arrived in best condition were invariably those which had been solidly packed and sewn up in canvas covers.

Irrespective of the way in which British parcels had been packed, they appeared, as a rule, to have received rougher treatment *en route* than the others, and often to have taken an inordinately long time to reach Friedrichsfeld.

PRISONERS AT THE ALTAR.

The British prisoners' quarters were less crowded than the others, their shelves were better stocked with tins and delicacies, and they had just been thoroughly cleaned. The British kitchen was not quite as clean as the others.

There was an elaborate altar in the Roman Catholic chapel, and a good many men were before it at the time of the visit, although no service was in progress. The theatre contained a fair-sized stage, equipped with attractive scenery, made and painted by prisoners.

In the concert hall, which is also used as a schoolroom, the studies of a couple of hundred men were interrupted by a number of musicians, who played upon instruments made in the camp. The skill with which the violins, 'cello, and other instruments had been manufactured was remarkable, and so was the skill with which they were handled.

The Consul conversed with the representative British prisoners, without being overheard, for about twenty minutes. They complained that the food, never ample, had recently fallen off in quantity and quality, and they said that there had been no writing paper in the canteen for a month and that they did not get enough soap.

They said, further, that they felt they were not receiving sufficient medical attention, and that inadequate efforts had been made to free their quarters from vermin. They asked the Consul to report that there were two one-legged British prisoners in the camp, and that some eighty of the British prisoners had received very rough treatment last autumn while *en route* from the front after capture. There was an individual complaint about rough treatment received while at work outside the camp.

The men looked well, and carried themselves with a confidence flattering to their warders. They spoke highly of the Commandant, said that the work given them to do in the camp was light and appropriate, that no one lacked any of the stipulated articles of equipment, and that there was enough reading matter. They regretted that there were no Protestant religious services in English, but said that they had held prayer meetings from time to time.

CONFISCATED ENEMY SHIPS RE-NAMED.

Shipowners are much interested to note that the str. *Hurstgate*, remarks the *Times*, has just brought a cargo of Indian wheat to this country. The steamer before the war was known as the *Altair*, of the Argo Line, and was one of the German ships seized in British ports at the outbreak of the war which, in view of the urgent demand for tonnage, have since been given employment.

The explanation of the name of the steamer is that she has been managed by Mr. H. W. Dillon, of Bishopsgate, all of whose steamers have been named after old gates of the City of London, coupled with a desire to associate the name of the vessel with her German ownership. Mr. Dillon's fleet contains an *Aldersgate, Aldgate, Dowgate, Ludgate, Moorgate*, and *Towergate*. The firm, however refrained from naming a steamer *Billingsgate*, thinking the name might not be popular with seamen, and from including a *Newgate* in the fleet for the same reason, only more so.

It is anticipated that, should the Admiralty decide to associate in the same way all the interned German steamers with the identifying suffixes and names adopted by leading British ownership, some curious combinations will be formed. Messrs. Runciman would add a Hunsmoor to their fleet of vessels named after moors, while on the same principle the *City of the Huns* would compare with the *City of London*; *Den of Huns* with *Den of Ruthven*; *Hunnic Prince* with *British Prince*; and *Hun's Head* with *Bray Head*.

THE ANTI-GERMAN UNION.

Sir George Makgill, as the Hon. Secretary, has sent the following letter to the Indian papers:—

I venture to hope that you may find space in your columns to draw the attention of your readers to an organisation which has lately come into existence, and the need for which is evident from the enthusiastic support which it has already gained.

At a time like this, when the mind of the nation and of the Government is concentrated on the prosecution of the war abroad, the need for an equally vigorous campaign against German influence in the political, financial, and industrial sphere is in danger of being overlooked. We may rely on our gallant sailors and soldiers to compass victory over the enemy on the seas and in the field, but unless our statesmen are supported, and even driven, by the force of public opinion, there is the gravest danger that in this other phase of the war we may meet with defeat. It is to supply this driving force that the Anti-German Union has been founded. Its policy may be concisely stated to be "the eradication of the parasitic German bacillus from every fibre of the national life."

It is commonly supposed by the "man in the street" that the war between England and Germany commenced on August 4th last. England certainly declared war on that date, but Germany has been fighting us with the insidious weapon of "peaceful penetration" for a generation past, and with ever-increasing success. This is no new thing; it goes back to the Middle Ages, and was only scotched for a time when Elizabeth, driven to desperation by the machinations of the Hanseatic League, which enabled Spain to finance and equip the Spanish Armada, banished every German from England and boycotted their trade. The policy of that great sovereign is the policy which the Anti-German Union advocates to-day—nothing short of it will cleanse the nation from the deadly virus which has paralysed its energies for a generation past.

The history of England is a history of struggle! But never before have we waged war against a nation to which the words "chivalry" and "honourable warfare" convey no meaning, whose deliberately planned atrocities rival the crimes of Nana Sahib and of the Duke of Alva's soldiers in the Netherlands, and whose treacherous system of espionage—elaborated to a pitch of perfection in times of peace—is unique in the history of the world. With such a people there can never be an honourable peace. Nothing but an absolute boycott will preserve us from the contamination of German "Kultur."

We appeal with confidence to your readers, both at home and in India, to help us by forming branches of our Union in every important district in India. The aims of the Union, membership of which is confined to British-born men and women, without respect to party, class, or creed, are:—To foster national ideals and to keep alive the patriotic spirit of the people; to defend British freedom, rights, and privileges from German invasion; to defend British industry and British labour against German competition; and to fight against German influences in our social, financial, industrial, and political life. These may best be accomplished by letters to the Press, by holding meetings, distributing circulars, etc.

A practical programme with a view to realising these objects has also been drawn up. The minimum membership subscriptions to be fixed at 1s., while associates pay 6d. and adherents 1d.; but larger subscriptions and donations are greatly needed if the working of the Union is to be successfully carried through.

The Earl of Euston has accepted the presidency of the Union, and among the presidency of the Union, and among the vice-presidents are the Earl of Kilmorey, Lord Headley, Lord Leith of Tyvie, and Lord Napier of Magdala. Mr. E. B. Osborn is Chairman of the Executive Committe, and Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, Bart., is hon. treasurer.

The hon. secretary, Sir George Makgill will be glad to furnish all information to any of your readers who may be interested in the matter. The offices of the Union are at 346, Strand, W.C.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—Charles Howitt A. Phillips Co. at the Theatre Royal.—"Are You a Mason?"

Saturday, 7th Aug.:—

12.30 p.m.—The Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G.

12.45 p.m.—Hongkong Jockey Club Extraordinary General Meeting.

Monday, 9th Aug.:—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Conduit Road at Public Works Dept.

Friday, 13th Aug.:—

5.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Extraordinary General Meeting at the Club House, Happy Valley.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free from Mr. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

89

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 price 2/9 leading Chemists. CURES BLOOD POISON, KIDNEY, BLADDER, URINARY DISEASES, DISCHARGES, WEAKNESS, PILES. SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOKLET TO DR. LAU CHENG MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. PARIS DEPOT: 11, RUE CASTIGLIONE. NEW YORK DEPOT: 39, BEEKMAN ST. THE NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF EASY TO TAKE A CURE FOR YOU

THERAPION

SEE THAT YEAGE'S NAMED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO EACH GENUINE PACKING

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 4th at 10.45 p.m.—Pressure has increased slightly over N. Japan and the Bonins, and, with few exceptions, has decreased slightly elsewhere; it is highest to the east of Japan, and relatively low over Indo-China.

The northern typhoon or depression is moving slowly northwards and is situated to the S.E. of Kagoshima.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S. & S.E. winds, moderate; fair to cloudy.
Formosa Channel	South winds, more ste.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan..	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

4TH AUGUST, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer Reduced to Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock ...	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	29.81	—	—	SSE	1	c
Hakodate	"	29.79	—	—	—	0	—
Tokio	"	29.77	—	—	E	1	c
Kochi	"	29.49	—	—	NNW	1	—
Nagasaki	"	29.54	—	—	NNE	—	—
Kagoshima ...	"	29.47	—	—	NW	1	c
Oshima	"	29.51	—	—	N	4	c
Naha	"	29.60	—	—	S	2	c
Ishi'jima	"	29.69	—	—	NW	1	c
Bonin Is.	"	29.73	—	—	S	1	c
Chefoo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei ...	"	29.63	75	86	SSW	1	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.64	75	94	bE	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	29.63	76	—	SSE	1	bv
Sharp Peak ...	"	29.05	81	91	S	1	b
Amoy	0 a.	29.58	83	87	SW	1	b
Swatow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.61	81	84	S	2	b
Taichu	"	29.65	79	—	—	0	c
Tainan	"	29.65	80	—	SE	2	c
Koshun	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadores ...	"	29.62	81	—	SSW	4	b
Canton	6 a.	29.60	83	96	SSE	2	c
Hongkong ...	"	29.60	82	87	Sse	2	c
Cap Rock	"	29.60	—	—	SSE	2	c
Macao	"	29.61	79	95	SSE	2	c
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hothow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	6 a.	29.42	70	92	NNW	1	c
Tourane	"	29.53	84	—	sW	4	c
Cape St. James	"	29.71	75	—	SW	5	c
Aparri	"	29.65	77	90	S	4	c
Dagupan	"	29.64	79	96	SSE	2	c
Manila	"	29.72	77	100	—	0	c
Legaspi	"	29.71	81	87	SSW	2	b
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	29.74	81	92	sW	2	c
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	"	29.73	81	95	sW	5	c

C. W. JEFFRIES, *Director.*

1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, in the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the quantity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squalls, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet.

7 RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, Aug 4th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.64	29.65	29.65
Temperature	86	82	86
Humidity	77	87	75
Wind Direction ...	SE	SSE	South
" Force	3	2	3
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 3rd ... 86

Lowest open air Temperature on 3rd ... 82

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 5th to 11th August.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong. Mean Time	High Water Height	Low Water H'kong. Mean Time	Low Water Height
Thurs.	5	h. m. 4 14	ft. in. 6 6	h. m. 0 42 a	ft. in. 2 3
Fri.	6	No infer. m 5 14	high- 6 0	nor low- 1 24 a	water 1 8
Satur.	7	No infer. m 9 6	high- 6 4	nor low- 1 53 a	water 1 4
Sun.	8	m 6 47	6 7	m 0 12	3 7
		9 40 a	4 0	2 30 a	1 1
Mon.	9	m 7 25	7 1	m 1 3	3 6
		9 45 a	4 1	3 1 a	0 8
Tues.	10	m 8 2	7 4	m 1 46	3 4
		10 6 a	4 2	3 34 a	0 7
Wed.	11	m 8 40	7 6	m 2 26	3 2
		10 17 a	4 4	4 6 a	0 6

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG:	Connecting with	FROM COLOMBO:
26th August,	"SURAT"	17th September.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:

From Hongkong: "MADAWASKA" 25th August.

For Rates of Freight apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

21

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Mr R. Hor. e
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Mr V. D. Vilde
Mr S. H. Wright

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ALDENHAM, British str., 2,410, J. L. Smith, 3rd August Melbourne 31st July, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

ANTILOCHUS, British str., Geo. A. Flynn, 3rd August—Foochow 1st August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

AWA MARU, Japanese str., 3,912, J. Hani, 3rd August—Seattle 29th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BRODMON, British str., 2,585, G. Wilson, 2nd August—Marseilles 22nd June, General.—Dodwell & Co.

CHIPSHING, British str., 1,190, H. G. Walker, 29th July—Weihaiwei 23rd July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOOLEE, Chinese str., 859, B. Miyacka, 31st July—Bangkok 25th July, Rice.—Chinese.

FUKUI MARU, Japanese str., 3,087, H. Chesaki, 1st August—Moji 24th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HELIOS, Norwegian str., 860, A. Kundsen, 31st July—Bangkok 20th July, Rice.—Chinese.

HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Marquerite, 1st August—Haiphong 30th July, General.—A. R. Marty.

HONOMON, British str., 2,555, Kinghorn, 14th July—Amoy 13th July, Rice.—Chinese.

KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,462, J. McArthur, 3rd August—Shanghai 28th July, General.—Chinese.

MEXICO CITY, British str., 3,179, N. A. Starkey, 30th July—Saigon 26th July, Rice.—Chinese.

OXSANG, British str., 1,987, Tough, 29th July—Chingwantao 22nd July, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ORIENTAL, British str., 3,850, Valentini, 29th July—Shanghai 23rd July, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

PAKHOI, British str., 1,223, 29th July—Swatow 28th July, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

SEATTLE MARU, Japanese str., 2,842, M. Nemoto, 1st August—Manila, General.—Order.

SELUN, Norwegian str., 865, Hovbrinder, 31st July—Bangkok 23rd July, Rice. Thoresen & Co.

SHANSI, British str., 1,228, E. Simons, 30th July—Saigon 26th July, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

SODO MARU, Japanese str., 1,350, F. Hashimoto, 29th July—Bangkok 20th July, Rice and General.—Chinese.

TELEMACHUS, British 2,000, Fraser, 29th July—Saigon 23rd July, Rice and General.—Order.

TJIKEMBANG, Dutch str., 5,028 Jurriaanse, 1st August—Kobe 26th July, General. —Java-China-Japan Lijn.

ULY, Norwegian str., 884, H. Aamob, 25th July—Bangkok 17th July, Rice. —Order.

UNKAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,956, T. Kinoshima, 25th July—Moji 19th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE

AT HONGKONG

FOR

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1909;

ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.

PRICE: $1 Each.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office or Local Booksellers.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHENAN, British str., 1,342, Wm. Lloyd Jones, 4th August—Shanghai 31st July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
CHIPSHING, British str., from Canton.
DAIGI MARU, Japanese str., 899, T. Konishi, 4th August—Haiphong 2nd August, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
EIGER, British str., from Canton.
HINSANG, British str., 1,885, A. C. Kennedy, 4th August—Sandakan 29th July, Timber.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HAIMEN, British str., 841, A. H. Stewart, 4th August—Swatow 3rd August, Douglas Lapraik & Co.
JADE, French str., 339, J. Pannier, 4th August—Haiphong 2nd August, General.—Order.
KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 646, S. Sano, 3rd August—Chefoo 27th July, General.—Chinese.
KOREA, American str., 3,651, A. W. Nelson, 4th August—San Francisco 3rd July, General.—R. C. Morton.
TJISINI, Dutch str., 6,000, Lap, 4th August—Batavia 24th July, Sugar.—Java-China-Japan Line.
YANGTSZE, British str., 5,433, —, 4th August—Shanghai 1st August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
YUENSANG, British str., 1,128, W. M. Mooney, 4th August—Manila 1st August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

August 4th.

KWANGLEE, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
SINGAPOREAN, British str., for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

August 4th.

CHENAN, British str., for Canton.
HONGKONG, French str., for Haiphong.
KEIJO MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.
INAHO MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
KWANGTAH, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
NICHIREN MARU, Jap. str., for Saigon.
SOSHU MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.
TAKSANG, British str., for Haiphong.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. *Haimun* reports: Moderate wind, fine weather throughout.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Chenan*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. H. Pearman.

Per *Haimun*, from Swatow, for Hongkong, Miss Anderson, Rev. H. Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. H. van Yzeren, Mr. G. W. Smith, and Mr. Neill.

Per *Korea*, for Hongkong, from San Francisco, Mrs. A. L. Bailhache, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Creighton, Miss M. Creighton, Miss R. Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Curtis, Miss C. G. Illingsworth, Major Wm. L. Kneedler, U.S.A., Miss M. A. Kneedler, Miss T. Maskell; from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Dos Remedios and daughter; from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Armstrong, Miss Joaquina Basa, Miss C. K. Browere, Mr. Ignacio Condido, Mr. D. C. Fisher, Mrs. A. M. Fuller, Major T. G. Hanson, Miss F. A. Johnson, Miss M. D. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Maddox, Mr. H. Markham, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pestonji, Miss Isabel Pestonji, Mr. M. Regney, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. St. Clair.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *Siberia* sailed from Yokohama on the 28th July for Hongkong *vid* Manila. The mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's str. *Colombo Maru*, scheduled to arrive here to-day.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Madawaska* from New York is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 10th August.

INDRA LINE.

Indrasamha, from Vladivostock, is now due.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Salamis* arrived at Durham on the 3rd inst.

The str. *Pathan* from United Kingdom left Singapore on the 1st inst., and is therefore expected to arrive here on or about Saturday, the 7th inst.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MALTA,"

Captain C. C. Talbot, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1915, at NOON, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "PERSIA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "MALTAN," due in London on the 26th Sept., 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1915. [1

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
LONDON	KAND HAR	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst., at Noon
LONDON	RADNORSHIRE	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 28th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	INDRAWADI	Brit. str.	—	Charters	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About 15th inst.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	POLYNESIEN	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 7th inst., at 5 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &C.	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Wada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &C.	SEATTLE MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Nemoto	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEBLUNG, &C.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Hori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVAR & SEATTLE	SAIKAI MARU	Jap. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	About 10th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &C.	KOREA	Am. str.	—	A. W. Nelson	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 10th inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &C.	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &C.	CHINA	Am. str.	—		PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 31st inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &C.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th Sept. at 10.30 A.M.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANYO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th Sept., at Noon.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &C.	SURAT	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th inst
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EASTERN	Brit. str.	—	F. Carter	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 9th inst., at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 10 A.M.
JAPAN	TJIMANCHE	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	To-morrow.
WEIHAIWEI CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	CHIPSHING	Brit. str.	—	H. C. Wallner	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 8th inst., at D'light.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	RUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Shane	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. L. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Spencer Wilde	JARDINE, MATHESON Co., LD.	On 8th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	RANGOON MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AMAZONE	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 9th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YASAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Yamawaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHOYSANG	Jap. str.	—	S. Hemlwood	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 12th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 14th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NORE	Brit. str.	—	D. Asbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 25th inst.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI, & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Murakami	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.	To-morrow, at 2.30 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On10th inst., at 2.30 P.M.
ILOILO	SINGAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. D. Mills	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	P. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 7th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Tokushige	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KAMAKURA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kawabara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
SINGAPORE	ONSANG	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 7th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sakamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	SANGOLA	Brit. str.	—	Milne, R.N.R.	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.	On 16th inst.
MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	MADAWASKA	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 25th inst.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &C.	TJIKEMBANG	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	To-morrow.
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 11th inst, at Noon.
HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Konishi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst., at 10 A.M.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. B. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "INDRAWADI," On or about 15th Aug.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1915. [774

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE S.S. "SAIKAI MARU" will be despatched about 10th August.

The s.s. "SEIKO MARU" will be despatched about the end of August.

The s.s. "GISHUN MARU" will be despatched about the Middle of September.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents

Hongkong, 5th August, 1915. [782

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MALTA,"

Arrived Hongkong on 1st Aug., 1915,
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns, at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex s.s. "Morea," and "Namur."

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M., on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1915. [1

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, Etc.

THE Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 9th Aug., at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 9th Aug., at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1915. [6

ON SALE

AT THE

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG

OR

WEST RIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

Giving all the Important Towns en route from CANTON to WUCHOW.

VISITORS TO CANTON Should Purchase

"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER,"

BY

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.
With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE $1.75

On Sale at:—

Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.
" Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
" Messrs. BREWER & Co.
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE	"ONSANG"	Saturday, 7th Aug., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 7th Aug., 3 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Sunday, 8th Aug., D'light.
† SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Sunday, 8th Aug., D'light
‡ SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Weekday, 11th Aug., Noon.
† SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Thursday, 12th Aug., D'light.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 14th Aug., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "ANSANG," "NAMSANG" and "YOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Chefoo, Tsingtau, Dairen, Weihaiwei, Nichwang.

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Sandakan, Labuan Datu, Simpoma, Tawao, Usukan Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub Exch. 4

Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Hongkong, 5th August, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS. [6

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Telephone No. 215. AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1915. 24

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons NILE 10000 tons
PERSIA 8000 tons.

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

KOREA	Sailing TUESDAY,	10th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	" TUESDAY,	17th Aug., at 1 P.M.
CHINA (viâ Manila)	" TUESDAY,	31st Aug., at Noon.
MANCHURIA	" TUESDAY,	7th Sept., at 1 P.M.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moroni, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Patrons is Our First Consideration

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, AGENT,
KING'S BUILDINGS.

TEL. No. 141. [18

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON	"KANDAHAR"	On 25th Aug.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1915. [363

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	NOVARA Capt. H. E. Hetherington, R.N.R.	About 14th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	*MALTA* Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	Noon, 14th Aug.	*See Special Advertisement*
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NORE Capt. D. Asbury,	About 26th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	Noon 27th Aug.	Freight and Passage

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to:—

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent. [1

Hongkong, 4th August, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 6th Aug.,	D'light.
PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 6th Aug.,	9 A.M.
ILOILO	"SINGAN"	On 7th Aug.,	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 8th Aug.,	D'light.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 10th Aug.,	4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 13th Aug.,	4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI" "TAMING" and "TEAN."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. 4

Hongkong, 5th August, 1915. TELEPHONE 35.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN		LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	...	FRIDAY, 6th Aug., at 2.30 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	...	TUESDAY, 10th Aug., at 2.30 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS. 3

Hongkong, 4th August, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS; SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD

S.S. "SANGOLA," 5,182 tons, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 16th August.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS. 29

Hongkong, 28th July, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA

MANILA SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN		On 9th Aug., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	23rd Aug.	On 23rd Aug., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS		On 17th Sept., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS. 23

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 24th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 14th Sept.
*NIPPON MARU	11,000 —18 knots ...	TUESDAY, 28th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 12th Oct.

*VIA MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at NOON.
" " Manila " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS)	£120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. ...	" "	£96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	" "	£68.

Passengers purchasing Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS. HONOLULU. HILO. LOS ANGELES. SALINA CRUZ. PANAMA. CALLAO IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU ...	16,500—15 knots	Friday, 10th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building. [216

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For	Steamer	To Sail.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA (Without Transhipment)	AMAZONE ...	On 9th August.
	CORDILLERE	On 23rd August.
	HOMEWARD	
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS (Without Transhipment)	POLYNESIEN ...	On 7th Aug., at 5 P.M.
	NERA ...	On 21st Aug. at 5 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
Special SUMMER Return Tickets (1st Class) for Japan to be used between 1st June and 31st October, 1915:—
TO KOBE $135. TO YOKOHAMA $150.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

2]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain		Leaving
"SEATTLE MARU" ...	M. Nemoto ...	FRIDAY,	6th Aug., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain		Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU" ...	K. Murakami ...	SUNDAY,	8th Aug., at Noon.
"KAIJO MARU" ...	Y. Yamamoto ...	THURSDAY,	19th Aug. at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain		Leaving
"SOSHU MARU" ...	A. Kobayashi ...	WED'DAY,	18th Aug., at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW.

Steamer	Captain		Leaving
"DAIGI MARU" ...	T. Konishi ...	SATURDAY,	7th Aug., at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	§ MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada,	16,000	THURSDAY, 12th Aug., at Noon.
	§ SUWA MARU Capt. Murai,	21,000	THURSDAY, 26th Aug., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ AWA MARU Capt. T. Hori,	12,500	TUESDAY, 10th Aug., at 4 P.M.
	§ SHIDZUOKAMARU Capt. Tozawa	12,500	THURSDAY, 19th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	§ HITACHI MARU Capt. Tominaga,	13,500	TUESDAY, 17th August, at 11 A.M.
	§ TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda,	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ...	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Sakamoto	8,000	SATURDAY, 7th Aug.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO...	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. Kuwabara,	12,500	MONDAY, 16th Aug.
SHANGHAI MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. Nomura	10,000	SUNDAY, 8th Aug.
SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU Capt. Takano	12,000	SUNDAY, 8th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda,	13,500	SATURDAY, 14th Aug., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YASAKA MARU Capt. Yamawaki	21,000	TUESDAY, 10th Aug., at 10 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st	Single	Yen 600.	To Marseilles	1st	Single	Yen 556
" "	"	Return	" 900.	" "	"	Return	" 825
" "	2nd	Single	" 400.	" "	2nd	Single	" 360
" "	"	Return	" 605.	" "	"	Return	" 550

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0
" " " " Montreal £60.3.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £35.
" " " 1st Return £37.10.
To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.
" 1st Return £72. " " 1st Return £73.16.
To Yokohama, 1st Return $150. To Kobe, 1st Return $135.
" " 2nd " $90 " " 2nd " $83.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1941.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
p.m.		about	about Noon			
——	MALTA ...	Aug. 9	Aug. 14	PERSIA	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
——	NOVARA ...	Aug. 23	Aug. 27	MOREA	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
——	SARDINIA ...	Sept. 5	Sept. 10	MALOJA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
Sept. 13	NANKIN	Sept. 19	Sept. 24	ARABIA	Oct. 23	Oct. 30
——	MALTA	Oct. 4	Oct. 9	MOLDAVIA ...	Nov. 5	Nov. 13
——	NOVARA ...	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	KHYBER	Nov. 20	Nov. 27
Oct. 25 Nov. 8	SARDINIA ... NANKIN ...	Nov. 1 Nov. 14	Nov. 6 Nov. 19	MEDINA ... ... MONGOLIA ...	Dec. 4 Dec. 18	Dec. 11 Dec. 25

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£70.	Return	£105
	"B"	"	"	£64.	"	£96.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£48.	"	£72.
	"B"	"	"	£44.	"	£66.

MARSEILLES

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£66.	Return	£99.
	"B"	"	"	£60.	"	£90.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£46.	"	£69.
	"B"	"	"	£42.	"	£63.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGER AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS.	Leave Y'HAMA.	Leave SHANGHA	Leave H'KONG.	Leave S'PORE.	Due at M'SEILLES. if calling	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NORE	Sept. 13	Sept. 23	Sept. 29	Oct. 5	Nov. 5	Nov. 14
NELLORE	Oct. 25	Nov. 4	Nov. 10	Nov. 16	Dec. 15	Dec. 23 1916.
NAGOYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30	Jan. 7

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £54 Single £81 Return, 2nd Saloon £38 Single: £57 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £50 Single, 2nd Saloon £36 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.
Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Parcel Post Service to Italy and her Colonies through Egypt is resumed.

The Services to Germany, Austria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

SHIPS' LETTER BOXES.

1.—It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.
2.—Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.
3.—Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence: all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.
4.—Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships Paper any but *bona fide* Consignees' letters, which should be left open for inspection when required.
5.—Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.
6.—Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ship Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere *en route* to Hongkong.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:—

INWARD.	OUTWARD.
1 *Eastern*	1
2	2
3	3
4	4

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Shanghai	*Anhui*	5th inst.
Europe (London 7th ult., via Siberia) ...	*Liangkow*	6th inst.
Europe (via Negapatam)	*Amazone*	9th inst.
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Hongkong* ...	Thursday, 5th, 11.00 A M
Bangkok	*Singaporean* ...	Thursday, 5th, 11.00 A M
Amoy, Shanghai and North China ...	*Tjikini* ...	Thursday, 5th, 4.00 P M
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA) ... (Shanghai British P.O. Tuesday, 10th inst.)	*Yingchow* ...	Thursday, 5th. Registration ... 4.15 P M Letters ... 5.00 P M
Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Kaifong*	Friday, 6th, 8.00 A M
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., Tacoma, and United Kingdom via Canada ...	*Seattle Maru*	Friday, 6th. Registration ... 12.15 P M Letters ... 1.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haimun*	Friday, 6th, 1.30 P M
Japan via Moji	*Aldenham*	Friday, 6th, 4.00 P M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Daigi Maru* ..	Saturday, 7th, 9.00 A M
Philippine Islands	*Yuensang*	Saturday, 7th, 2.00 P M
Iloilo	*Singan*	Saturday, 7th, 3.00 P M
Saigon, Straits, Burman, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe ...	*Polynesien* ...	Saturday, 7th. Registration ... 3.15 P M Letters ... 4.00 P M
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Wednesday, 11th inst.	*Chenan* ...	Saturday, 7th, Registration 4.15 P M Letters ... 5.00 P M
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	*Chipshing*	Saturday, 7th, 5.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui	*Daijin Maru* ..	Sunday, 8th, 9.00 A M
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, via Port Darwin, and New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Eastern*	Monday, 9th, 10.00 A M
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe ...	*Yasaka Maru* ...	Tuesday, 10th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hoitan*	Tuesday, 10th, 1.30 P M
Philippine Islands	*Taming*	Tuesday, 10th, 3.00 P M
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle (Wash.) United Kingdom via Canada ...	*Awa Maru*	Tuesday, 10th. Registration ... 2.15 P M Letters ... 3.00 P M
Straits, Ceylon, Port Said Marseilles & London	*Mishima Maru*	Thursday, 12th, 11.00 A M
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	*Huichow*	Friday, 13th, 3.00 P M
Straits, Burman, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe ... ... The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 13th Aug., at 5 P.M.	*Malta* ...	Saturday, 14th. Printed Matter and Samples ... ... 10.00 A M Registration ... 10.15 A M Registration Kowloon B.O ... 9.30 A M Letters ... 11.00 A M
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island ...	*Changsha* ..	Wednesday, 25th, 11.00 A M

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

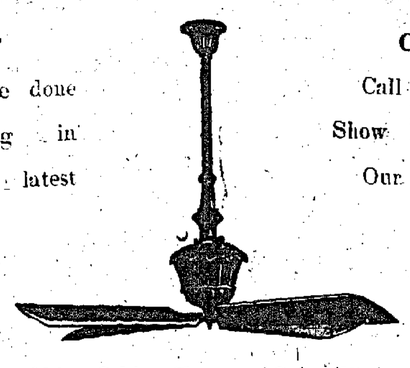
For	On Week-days	On Sundays & Holidays
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmun	6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!

KEEP

It can be done by investing in one of our latest type desk or ceiling fans.



COOL

Call at our Show Room. Our fans keep the flag flying.

Ship Cabin Fans a Speciality.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, Des Vœux Road Central,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.
Telegraphic Address: "MARINEWORK." Telephone 358. [12

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 4th.

On London:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9 3/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9 3/8
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/9 3/8
On Paris:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	234 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	245
On Germany:—	
On demand	nom.
On New York:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	42
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.
On Bombay:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demands	133
On Calcutta:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	133
On Shanghai:—	
Bank, at sight	78 1/4
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama:—On demand	85 1/4
On Manila:—On demand—Pesos	85 1/2
On Singapore:—On demand	75
On Batavia:—On demand	105 1/2
On Haiphong:—On demand	9 % p.m.
On Saigon:—On demand	8 1/2 % p.m.
On Bangkok:—On demand	88
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$11.25 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	59
Bar Silver, per oz.	22 1/16 d

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.
Revised by the Members.
PRICE ... ... $5.
Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

MASPERO FRÉRES "SPECIALS."

$1.50 a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

The quality of these Cigarettes has been maintained throughout at its high standard in spite of the present European War and the previous war in Turkey and the Balkan States. This is only possible for Maspero Frères, as they always have in their warehouse in Cairo enough Tobacco leaf for their requirements for 2 years.

Have you not noticed how the quality of many other makes of Egyptian Cigarettes has fallen off during the past few months?

[17

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1915.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value	Paid up.	Closing Quotations Cash.	Return on basis of last Div'd.
Banks.—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	$820, buyers / L'don	6⅓ p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited ...	60,000	$12	all	$10, buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd. ...	50,000	$5	all	$4½, sellers	8⅓ p.c.
	50,000	$1	all		
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd	200,000	$10	all	$8.40, buyers	7⅓ p.c.
Cotton Mills.—					
S'hai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld. ...	40,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 102½, buy.	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	100,000	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 14⅜	
International Cotton Manuf'ing Co., Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 92	8⅓ p.c.
Laou Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 87½	
Soeychee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 45, buyers	
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ld	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 175	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ld. (in Liquidation)	125,000	$10	all	$7.30, buyers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$34, buyers	4⅓ p.c.
Docks and Wharves.—					
H'kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	all	$79, sellers	5 p.c.
H'kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld. ...	50,000	$50	all	$75½ sales	4⅓ p.c.
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 53	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co. Ld. ...	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 90	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited... ..	400,000	$10	all	$8	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	$10	all	$43, buyers	7⅓ p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited ...	20,000	$50	all	$116, buyers	5 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,500	$25	all	$185, buyers	5⅓ p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ld. ..	60,000	$10	all	$27, buyers	7⅓ p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000	5/-	all	$5.15, buyers	6 p.c.
Insurances.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$375, buyers	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	20,000	$100	$20	$165, buyers	7p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ...	8,000	$250	$50	$398, buyers	7 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	£16	£5	Tls. 167½	
Union Insurance Society, Limited ...	12,400	$250	$100	$930, buyers	6⅓ p.c.
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld ..	12,000	$100	$60	$240, (a) Ex 73	
Lands and Buildings.—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ld	50,000	$100	all	$110, buyers	6⅓ p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ld. ..	10,000	$100	all	$100	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ld.	25,000	$100	$75	$200	
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld	150,000	$10	all	$6.30	6 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	6,000	$50	$30	$40, buyers	7⅓ p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld...	73,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 105	
West Point Building Co., Limited ...	12,500	$50	all	$71, buyers	6 p.c.
Maatschappij tot Mijn., Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat ...	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 37½, buyers	
Mining.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ld ..	1,000,000	£1	all	70/-, buyers	
Rand Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld	200,000	£1	all	$3.90, buyers	
Tronoh Mines, Limited	150,000	£1	all	30/-, sales	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited ...	25,000	$10	all	$9, buyers	8 p.c.
	50,000	$10	$1	$0.80, buyers	
Refineries.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	$100	all	$133 buyers	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7 000	$100	all	$46	
Steamship Companies.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ld...	30,000	$25	all	$0.40, buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited.	20,000	$50	all	$67½, buyers	6 p.c.
H'kong., Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	all	$20, buyers	4 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld	50,000 pref. / 50,000 def.	£5	all	$151½, buyers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld...	4,047,616	£1	all	83/-, sales	7⅓ p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited ...	40,000	$10	all	$36, buyers	5⅓ p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited ...	6,000	$25	all	$28	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited ...	20,000	$5	all	$3.20, buyers	8⅓ p.c.
Stores and Dispensaries.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	$7	all	$6⅓	7⅓ p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited .	90,00	$10	all	$63, sellers	9 p.c
Union Waterboat Co., Limited ...	50,000	$10	all	$18	6 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London,

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June 1914 [118

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [19

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
2/-£1,500,000 at—$15,000,000
Silver $18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.

London Bankers:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office:—Wall Street, New York.
London Office:—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) $2,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,120,000
(Gold) $7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. 784

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1913.)

Authorised Capital ..... $50,000,000.
Paid-up Capital ..... $12,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
Shanghai: Nanking: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. Hankow: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. Tientsin: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. Hangchow: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. Kalfeng: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. Tsinan: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. Taiyuan: Yuncheng. Foochow. Changchun: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. Canton. Kuliang, Peking: Kuchua, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:
Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [754

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter).

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... " 12,500,000
Reserve Funds ... ... " 8,970,080

President: Kazuyoshi Yagiu, Esq.
Vice-President: Kojuro Nakagawa, Esq.

Directors.
Ivetoshi Sada, Esq.
Kyoroku Yamanari, Esq.
Shingo Minami, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (Taiwan).

Branches and Agencies.

Akou	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karenko	Osaka	Taihan
Canton	Keelung	Shanghai	Taito
Foochow	Kinkiang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

London Bankers:—
PARR'S BANK,
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
Correspondents at Cheribon, Chashun, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Muketen, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, Des Vœux Road.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Y. KIKUCHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1915. [556

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK
(Netherlands India Commercial Bank.)

(Established 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital... Fl. 19,943,000 (£1,662,000)
Reserve Fund ..... Fl. 7,777,750 (£648,100)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Williams Deacons Bank.
Swiss Bankvereen.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1915. [12

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid-up " 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers:
Bank of England,
and
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [755

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